EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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AXIS UNITS WIPE OUT ENEMY PARATROOPS IN TUNISIAN FIGHTING

600 Dropped From Skies to Harass German-Italo Rear Quickly Killed or Taken

EISENHAUER IN TIGHT FIX

Difficulty of Holding Communications Disrupted by Fierce Air Attacks Jeopardize Stand

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—The Axis forces on the Tunisian front completely annihilated all the paratroops numbering 600 who were to harass the rear of the Axis forces thereby to tide over a critical situation into which the United States and British forces were cornered by the Axis' fierce attacks as the result of the difficult supply of ammunition, it was revealed by information emanating from neutral countries.

In a three-day battle all the paratroops were literally wiped out and 210 remnants including 29 officers fell into the hands of the Axis forces as war prisoners, who are reported to have surrendered without offering any resistance.

In the meantime, it is further reported that the transportation problem of the Anglo-American forces is still to be solved, as the result of which Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Africa, has been obliged to disist from carrying out large-scale operations.

On the other hand, the German and Italian bombers are dealing relentless blow to the enemies' lines of communication, with the result that the United States and British forces on the front are being put into a far more difficult situation.

Tobruk, Bone Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—The German air force units raided the two ports of Tobruk and Bone on Sunday and scored brilliant achievements, the German High Command announced today.

In the battle at Tobruk, enemy mechanized units and airfields in the neighborhood were subjected to relentless bombings by the Luftwaffe.

In the raid carried out at Bone, the Reich air force set ablaze an enemy merchant ship of 8,000 tons, while off Oran, a U-boat sank an enemy destroyer.

U.S. Destroyer Sunk

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 12.—German submarines have continued active operations in the Mediterranean area, and today sank one United States destroyer of the latest type off the port of Oran, Morocco.

Italian submarines also torpedoed two British light cruisers causing serious damages to them.

CHILE TO DISCUSS POLICY

Meeting to Begin on Return of Foreign Minister Morales

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—An important diplomatic discussion will be held at the Chilean Senate on Tuesday, it was revealed today by Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Foreign Minister, after his conversation with President Juan Antonio Rios, according to a Santiago dispatch today.

It was previously arranged, the report stated, that the Chilean Senate was to discuss the Republic's diplomatic policy. The discussion was postponed pending the return of Home Minister Raul Morales now on a visit to Washington. The Home Minister is scheduled to make a detailed report of his visit to the Government.

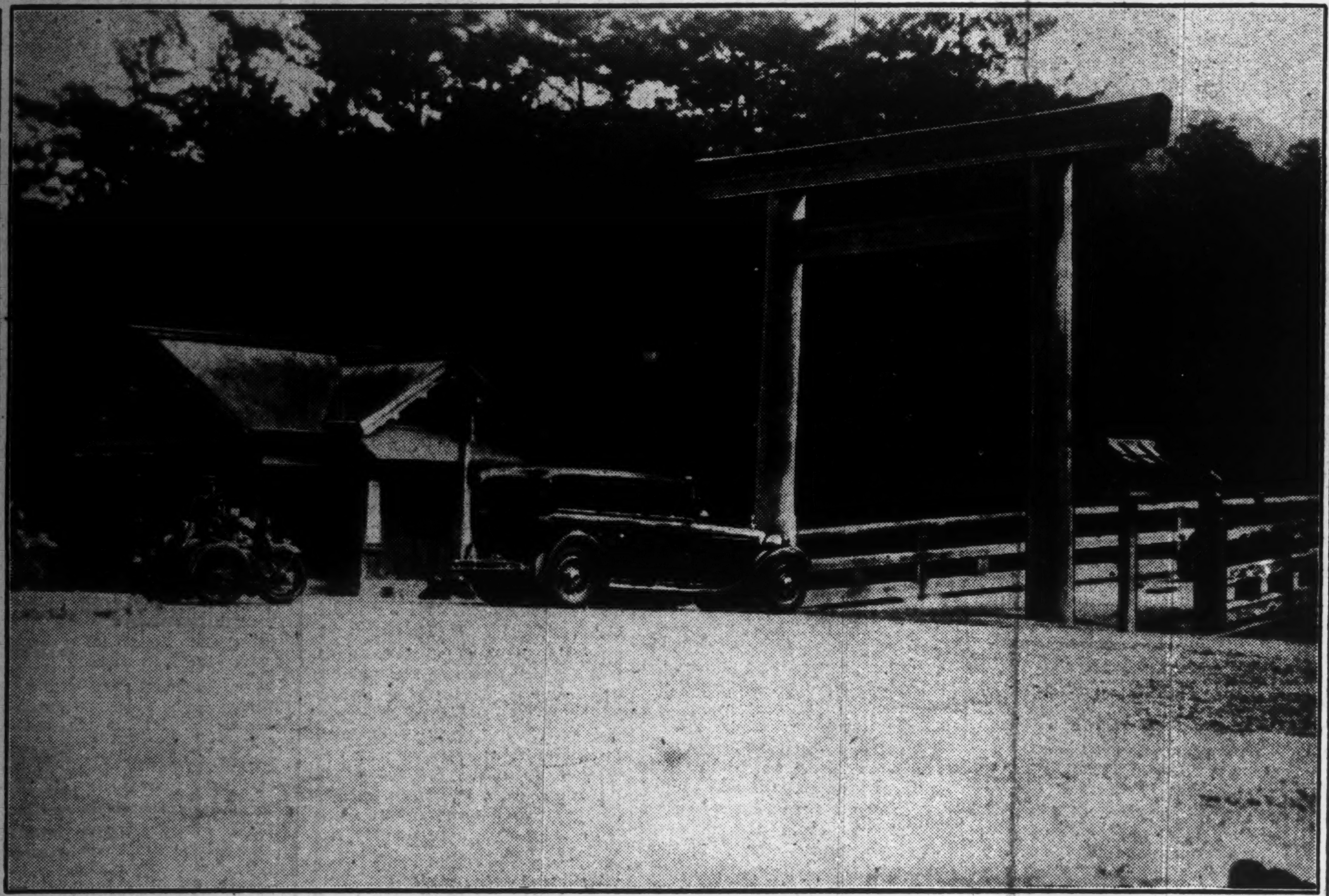
MRS. CHIANG FOR RUSSIA

Plans to Go There From Washington Via London

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 13.—Sung Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, now staying in Washington, is contemplating to visit the Soviet Union following her scheduled call at London, according to information reaching here today.

In this connection, the London Daily Telegraph reports that the Soviet Government is not welcoming her visit for political consideration.



THE IMPERIAL CORTEGE APPROACHING THE UJIBASHI
(By Courtesy of the Imperial Household Ministry)

SOVIETS FACE DOOM IN TROPEZ FIGHTING

One of Three German Iron Rings Closed With Annihilation of Enemy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 13.—Of the three iron rings formed by the German forces in the Tropez sector to encircle the Soviet troops, one was completely narrowed and the Soviets thus encircled were annihilated, it was revealed by information reaching here from Germany.

According to the report, the other two iron cordons are being gradually closed in. To rescue the doomed troops, the Soviet forces launched a large-scale attack in the south of Rjev on Friday, with the assistance of newly arrived reinforcements.

In the attack the Soviet forces made frantic efforts to break through the German lines, with powerful infantry and tank units. However, the attempt was frustrated by the Germans who succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

According to the German forces, the number of Soviet tanks destroyed in the sector reached 170, which fact amply indicates the severity of the fighting there.

A Havas dispatch from Stockholm reveals that the encircled Soviet troops in the two sectors of Tropez and Kalinin amount to some 200,000.

It is also reported that the German forces succeeded in driving a wedge into a wing of the Soviet positions extending 25 kilometers to the south of Tropez.

Gains Made on East Front

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—In its communique issued on Sunday, the German High Command made public the war situation in the Eastern front as follows:

On the Tuapse front, the German forces repulsed the Soviet troops in a hand-to-hand fight which raged all day long, while on the Terek front the Soviet troops which started and attack under the cover of tank units were repulsed by the Germans who destroyed 14 enemy tanks.

In the sectors between the Volga and Don Rivers too, the Soviet attempt of attack ended in a failure. In the battle, the German forces shot down 37 enemy planes, while losing seven planes.

In the sector south of Rjev, the Soviet forces tried to break through the Axis positions, but the Axis forces routed the enemy who lost in the engagement 153 tanks.

Leningrad Defense Boosted

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 12.—Permanent defense positions have recently been built around Lenin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Tojo Explains Significance of Trip To Ise Shrines by His Majesty the Emperor

A statement on the significance of His Majesty the Emperor's trip to the Ise Grand Shrines where His Imperial Majesty reported on the signal achievements of Nippon's armed forces in the War of Greater East Asia was made yesterday by Premier General Hideki Tojo who was in attendance upon His Majesty the Emperor during His Imperial Majesty's trip to Ujiyamada, in Miye Prefecture, states Domei.

"Immediately after the issuance of the Imperial Rescript on December 8, 1941 declaring war against the United States and Great Britain," stated Premier Tojo, "His Majesty the Emperor personally reported to the Imperial Ancestors enshrined in the Imperial Palace.

"His Imperial Majesty, at the same time, sent Imperial Messengers to the Ise Grand Shrines and various other shrines to report on the declaration of war.

"Now His Majesty the Emperor has been graciously pleased to personally visit the Ise Grand Shrines. In the presence of the Imperial Ancestor, The Sun Goddess Amaterasu Omikami, His Imperial Majesty personally read a report.

"Although we have been told that in cases of national crises Imperial Messengers have been sent to the Ise Grand Shrines to make reports and implore Divine Grace, it is unprecedented that His Imperial Majesty should personally visit the Ise Grand Shrines during wartime to worship before the Imperial Ancestor, Amaterasu Omikami.

"His Imperial Majesty has reported to the Imperial Ancestor brilliant achievements attained during the past one year by Nippon's armed forces and has thanked Amaterasu Omikami for Her Divine Grace. His Majesty the Emperor also prayed for further protection.

"In view of the unprecedented visit of His Imperial Majesty to the Ise Grand Shrines, the whole nation should make every effort to win the War of Greater East Asia and thus express gratitude for Imperial Grace."

KOSAKU YAMADA TO GIVE PERFORMANCE IN SHANGHAI

Will Lead Symphony Orchestra In Program Devoted Solely To Japanese Composers

Kosaku Yamada, well-known Japanese conductor, who has just concluded an extensive concert tour throughout Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, and China, will perform in Shanghai on December 17 and 18 at the Honkew Chinese Theater and a theater in the French Concession. He will direct the former Municipal Symphony Orchestra, according to Domei quoting a Tokyo Shimbun dispatch from Shanghai received here yesterday.

The entire program will be devoted to works produced by Japanese composers including "Popular Airs of the Meiji Era," "Mary Magdalene," "At a Field Camp," "A Russian Doll" and "The Postman."

Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano, and Hisao Ito, baritone, will also appear with the celebrated composer-conducter at the concerts.

FIRST NIPPON HOSPITAL MAKES ITS DEBUT IN P.I.

Former St. Luke's Institute in Manila Now Under Management of Nipponese

A hospital managed exclusively by Nippon, for the benefit of Nippon residents in the Philippines, made its debut in Manila on December 10, when the management of the former St. Luke's Hospital was taken over by the local Nippon Association, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Dr. Takejiro Kamada, former Assistant Professor of Keio University, was appointed president of the hospital, and Dr. Oshima and four others were appointed as his assistants.

It is further reported that for the benefit of the Filipinos as well as nationals of third countries, the association is planning to establish, in the near future, another hospital which will be one of the largest as well as the best hospitals in the world.

Holy See Names Father Kyubei Hayasaka Of Taikyu as 1st Nippon Bishop in Chosen

For the first time in the history of Catholic churches in Chosen, on November 30 a Japanese archdeacon together with a Chosenese archdeacon were appointed bishops by the Holy See, according to the Japan Catholic Journal issued on Sunday, states Domei.

It was learned that Father Kyubei Hayasaka, a Japanese archdeacon of Taikyu, and Father Tetsuji Okamoto, a Chosense archdeacon of Keijo, were raised to the rank of bishop while Father Asagoro Wakita, the head priest of the Shimabara Church in Kyushu, Japan, was appointed archdeacon of Koshu, Chosen, succeeding Father Owen McPauline.

The appointment of Father Hayasaka as the first Japanese bishop in Chosen is hailed by the Catholics here and in Chosen as it binds closer the Catholic Churches of Japan and Chosen.

TURKEY, RUSSIA SAID HIT UNDERSTANDING

Former Promises to Respect Latter's Territorial Integrity; U.S. Envoy Steindhardt Busy

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 13.—According to diplomatic quarters here, a certain understanding was reached between the two Governments of Turkey and the Soviet Union.

In this connection, it is reported that Sergei Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador in Ankara, called on Numan Menemencioglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey, last Tuesday, while Turkish Premier Saracoglu paid a visit to the Soviet Ambassador on the afternoon of the following day to have a lengthy conversation.

The meeting last Tuesday between the Turkish Foreign Minister and Laurence Steindhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, who has just returned from Washington after conference with the U.S. Government leaders, is understood to be in connection with the Turkish-Soviet understanding.

In the understanding as reported by the political quarters, the two Governments of the Soviet Union and Turkey stressed repeatedly the import in the British-Soviet Union's notification to the Turkish Government sent on August 13, 1941.

It is further reported that the Soviet Government firmly promised to respect the Turkish territorial integrity and neutrality of the Dardanelles Straits, while the two Governments agreed to exercise the control over the press of the two countries.

Enticing Turkey

In the opinion of the same quarters, with the changing situation in the Mediterranian Sea, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in a body are making frantic efforts to draw the Turkish Government into their camp. For that purpose, the three governments have tried to lure Turkey with such baits as "the supply of foodstuffs and arms," "the protection of Turkish minority populations in the southern part of the Caucausus and in Iran," and others.

However, the Turkish Government is adamant in adhering to its neutrality policy, and therefore reached the understanding with the Soviet Government only concerning the respect to the Turkish territorial integrity.

Indicative of this Turkish attitude of maintaining neutrality is Premier Saracoglu's speech delivered Sunday. In his speech the Turkish Premier is reported to have expressed his determination to assist President Ismet Inonu to the last for the maintenance of Turkish neutrality.

Officers Hold Meeting

A general meeting of the Officers' Corps of the Tokyo Regimental District was held at 9 a.m. on Sunday at the Kabukiza Theater. About 3,000 officers attended the meeting.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY VISITS THE ISE SHRINES TO REPORT ON VICTORIES

Prays to Spirits of Imperial Ancestors in Solemn Rites

NATION IMPRESSED

Kyoto Is Honored With Imperial Stay—Returns to Capital On Sunday

His Majesty the Emperor personally visited the Grand Shrines at Ise last Saturday, and, after graciously reporting the successive brilliant victories of the Imperial Forces in the current sacred War to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors, prayed for Nippon's prosecution of the war to a successful end. An announcement to that effect was made by the Imperial Household Ministry Sunday afternoon.

The present Imperial visit to the Grand Shrines at a time when the whole Empire is out for the prosecution of a war and that the visit was made relative to the war has no precedent.

The Imperial Cortege left Tokyo early last Friday morning and proceeded to the Imperial Palace at Kyoto. Early the next day, the Imperial train carried His Majesty the Emperor and the Imperial suite to the site of the Grand Shrines in Miye Prefecture, where the historic Imperial prayer was offered.

Kyoto was honored again with the Imperial stay on the night of last Saturday, from where the Imperial Cortege left for Tokyo early Sunday morning. His Imperial Majesty arrived at Tokyo Station at 4:30 p.m. Sunday, returning to the Imperial Palace in Tokyo soon.

In this connection, the Imperial Household Ministry's announcement Sunday afternoon read:

"His Majesty the Emperor, to offer the Imperial homage in Person to the Grand Shrines, left here for Kyoto and Miye prefectures on the 11th of this month. The Imperial Cortege returned to the capital today."

Imperial Trip Described

His Majesty the Emperor, after passing a peaceful night in Kyoto, the ancient capital, graciously arose early on Saturday morning. The Imperial Cortege was made up in due course of time, including Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, and many other dignitaries.

The Imperial Cortege moved out of the Kyoto Palace at 6:45 a.m., arriving at Kyoto Station soon afterward. When the Imperial Cortege had entrained, the Imperial train slowly pulled out for Ujiyamada, the site of the Grand Shrines of Ise. By the time of the Imperial arrival at the sacred spot, His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto, Chief Priest of the Shrines, accompanied by Priest Takakura and other high-ranking ritualists, belonging to the holy establishment, had been lined up on the premises to respectfully receive the Imperial Cortege.

The Imperial train entered Ujiyamada Station at 10 a.m. From thence, the Imperial Cortege, in a motorcar procession, drove to the Outer Shrine of the Grand Shrines of Ise. His Imperial Majesty, after a short rest in a provisional Imperial Seat in the compounds of the Shrine, proceeded to the front of the sacred structure, accompanied only by Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, to read the Imperial Prayer. Then His Imperial Majesty paid homage with due rites.

The Imperial Cortege moved out from the premises of the Outer Shrine at 11:06 a.m. for the Inner Shrine where the Goddess Amaterasu Omikami the Founder of the Empire, is enshrined. The Imperial homage and prayer to the Inner Shrine was made after the Imperial lunch was partaken of at a provisional resting place built in the precincts of the Shrine.

His Imperial Majesty, it is respectfully reported, reported in detail the successive brilliant war achievements to the spirit of the Founder Goddess of the Empire and then

(Continued on Page 2)

DESPERATE CHIANG SHIFTS PERSONNEL

Changes in Cabinet, Kuomintang Is Effort to Check Mounting Unrest

HO YA-TSU FOR MAYORSHIP

Communications, Publicity, Vice-Foreign Ministers Posts Also Affected

Domei

CANTON, December 13.—In an effort to check the ever-mounting unrest within the Chungking regime, which is apparently arising from the series of defeats suffered by Britain and the United States in the War of Greater East Asia, Chiang Kai-shek now is trying desperately to strengthen his dictatorship by carrying out personnel changes of leaders of his regime and the Chungking Kuomintang, according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

Recent personnel changes in the Chungking regime were carried out following the administrative reform plan which was approved at the 10th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee as well as in the conference of heads of the local geopolitic bureaus throughout the area under Chungking and the taxation conference.

Tseng Yung-fu, who played an important role as Inspector-General of the Yunan Road Inspectorate, was appointed Communications Minister, succeeding General Chang Chia-ao, who became adviser to the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of China, and Ho Yao-tsu, who virtually leads the National General Mobilization Council, was appointed Mayor of Chungking. With the appointment of the new Mayor it shows Chiang's intention to place Chungking, the very site of the regime, at his free disposal.

Consolidate Party Policy

The appointment of Chang Tao-fan as head of the Publicity Bureau of the Chungking Kuomintang, succeeding Wang Shih-chieh, is regarded as his intention to consolidate the party policy.

The appointments of Wu Kuo-chan, former Mayor of Chungking, and Fu Shih-tsu, former Chungking Minister to Switzerland, as Vice-Foreign Ministers are believed to have been carried out to bolster the Foreign Office.

The Chungking regime, being exhausted financially, as pointed out by a United Press dispatch from Chungking, is struggling to maintain financial resources by contemplating readjustment of tax collection organs.

There is little room for doubt that the mission of Madam Sung Mei-ling, wife of General Chiang Kai-shek, and Tung Hsien-kuang, Vice-Chief of the Chungking Publicity Department, is to appeal to the American people for increased allotment of war materials and military assistance to Chungking.

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED BY PREMIER OF EGYPT

U.S. Troops Land Illegally in Nile Valley Without Consent or Pact

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, December 12.—Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, today field a strong protest against President Franklin D. Roosevelt over the landing of the American forces in the Nile Valley without the consent of the Egyptian Government nor without any agreement or pact between the American and Egyptian Governments, according to a Cairo dispatch received here from Istanbul.

It is considered that the illegal action of America has been carried out with the joint planning of America and Britain. The fact that it has incurred the dissatisfaction of the Egyptian Government is observed with much attention.

100 Canadian Soldiers Are Burned to Death After Drinking Spree

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—Some 100 Canadian soldiers were burnt to death and 130 injured in varying degrees as the result of a fire which started in the recreation center of the Canadian forces in St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sunday night, according to information reaching here today. The fire is reported to have been caused by carelessness on the part of 300 Canadian soldiers in a drinking and dancing spree.

3RD POLITICAL PARTY IN AMERICA PLANNED

Governors of 13 Southern States Start Movement to Fight Roosevelt Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—An atmosphere for creating a third party in the United States due to the public dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt Administration is rising, it is reported by a New York report to the Dagens Nyheter today.

"At the conference of the Governors of the 13 Southern States held at New York, the Governor of Alabama said that as the Southern States are tired of the bureaucratic Roosevelt Administration, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidential election in November, 1944 would probably be defeated," the report to the paper read.

The Governor further remarked that a section of the Democratic Party which is opposing the New Deal may form an Independent Democratic Party.

New York newspapers commented upon the utterance of the Governor of Alabama and said that a third party would be an unprecedented threat to the Roosevelt Administration. Not only in the Democratic Party, but also in the Republican Party there is an opinion supporting the formation of a third party in cooperation with the anti-Roosevelt faction of the Southern States.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Tribune is also urging the necessity of forming a third party, and also Raymond Swing, radio commentator, said that the formation of a third party would become a great opposition to President Roosevelt's New Deal.

ANNIVERSARY OF OPIUM WAR WILL BE CELEBRATED HERE

Japan Society to Hold Meeting To Fete Centennial Mark Of Anti-Drug Fight

In observance of the 100th anniversary of the Opium War, the Nippon Kyokai or the Japan Association will hold a lecture meeting on December 16 at the Sanshin Building here from 5 p.m. under the sponsorship of Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto and General Jinzaburo Mazaki, both retired, according to Domei report.

The Opium War, it is recalled, was initiated with Britain's attempt to dominate China through the importation of the drug, and its forced dissemination among the Chinese people, causing untold suffering.

The association plans to commemorate the 100th anniversary by waging an anti-opium campaign to eradicate the opium evil in China.

It also plans to utilize Dr. Yoshio Sakai's newly-discovered preparation which, it is believed, will go a long way toward wiping out the opium habit.

Foe Shipping Losses Big

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The shipping losses suffered by the anti-Axis forces since the start of the current World War have been twice of the total tonnage of newly-built ships, it was announced today by Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, information from Montreal discloses.

SHANGHAI DISCARDS EVIL ENEMY TAINTS

All Anglo-U.S. Influence Eradicated Since Japanese Occupation

HAS ASSUMED NEW GARB

Economic Cooperation Between Nippon, Chinese Financiers Evidenced

Shanghai has undergone a complete transformation since the Japanese Forces entered it on December 8, 1941, and, with the eradication of United States and British influence of nearly a hundred years, it now appears in a new garb.

During the past year, there has been a remarkable change in every feature. The Municipal Council of the International Settlement, which at one time was the headquarters of anti-Japanese elements, now is under the control of Japanese, with Katsuo Okazaki presiding.

The Police Section of the Municipal Council is no more tinged with United States and British influence, all important positions being occupied by Japanese.

Formerly anti-Japanese films alone were shown in movie houses in the International Settlement, currying favor with Chinese movie fans, but now the movie world also has undergone a complete change.

Cooperation Evidenced

Economic cooperation between Chinese and Japanese financiers and businessmen in Shanghai is making rapid progress with the establishment of various business and industrial and financial institutions.

Sino-Japanese economic cooperation is reflected in the formation of the Central China Raw Cotton Control Association, the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Federation, the Sino-Japanese Sugar Dealers' Association, all of which are composed of both Japanese and Chinese merchants and industrialists.

More recently the deck has been cleared for closer economic cooperation between the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (a Chinese institution) in addition to which the various commercial and industrial guilds in Shanghai have also been playing an important role in bringing about closer economic ties between the Chinese and the Japanese in the city.

One of the most important factors which have accelerated economic cooperation between Japanese and Chinese industrial and business organizations in Shanghai is unquestionably the economic upheaval in Shanghai as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

However, the more immediate factor which has stimulated economic collaboration between the Japanese and Chinese in Shanghai is traceable to the fact that the Japanese authorities in Shanghai left the carrying out of the restrictions over the outflow of key materials from Shanghai, which went into effect on April 1, in the hands of both the Japanese and Chinese commercial and industrial guilds. Since that time on, the 52 guilds covering 18 different lines, under the coordinated leadership of the China Affairs Board, have fulfilled their duties most satisfactorily.

Enhance Economic Ties

The 52 Chinese and Japanese commercial guilds have now shouldered the responsibility of solving two important problems put forward to them by the China Affairs Board, namely, (a) policies to be followed for the stabilization of prices of commodities in Central China and (b) plans to be pursued for closer collaboration between the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the various guilds according to classification of industries and trade. Both the Japanese and Chinese guilds are now attacking these problems hand in hand with a view to effecting closer economic ties between the Japanese and Chinese.

Anyone taking a walk round the various districts of Shanghai will find nothing reminding him of war. And yet, all around this oasis of peace, the world is aflame, engaged in the greatest struggle of all times. But within the precincts of Shanghai, life seems to flow normally for the industrious, peaceful Chinese, reports the Voice of New-China.

Life in Shanghai is primarily Chinese, as it has been through centuries. In spite of international settlements and foreign concessions, even at a time when foreign economic influence was strongest, much of the large part in Shanghai's business, trade, transportation, financing and other activities was mostly Chinese. All the agricultural production is Chinese. Most of the goods which the Chinese use still are made by the old methods, even the largest part of the cotton cloth, which they wear, is woven on the old hand looms of thread spun by hand in the ancient way.

But the progressive and broad-minded Chinese is convinced through experience and events in the last decades that the Chinese has to adopt a modern technique to modernize the country and to build up a new China, so that the Chinese people and their culture may survive all the political, military and economic dangers resulting from the present world struggle. Through this development the Chinese will also modernize the social structure of Chinese life.

The responsible leaders have realized this long ago and they are working those principles out at present in a nationalistic way. Chinese civilization, based on these principles, has endured, while the civilization of other countries, which trusted to force has disappeared. Chinese society has endured because it was essentially civilized in the above sense.

Future Clearly Defined

The future of Shanghai is clearly defined by the development of these last decades, for which our city thanks its manpower and its favorable geographic position as harbor for Central China and re-shipping port for Japan, North China and South Asia.

The customs returns prior to the outbreak of the war show that Shanghai occupies, in importance as a harbor, the fifth place in the world, even surpassing Hongkong, the former British port.

The first place in the business life of Shanghai is taken by the banking, insurance and shipping enterprises, while the cotton industry ranks second, which depends largely on the import of raw cotton. The third place is taken by the alimentary industry, with the consequent distribution system, which is important because it meets the requirements of a five-million inhabitant city. The fourth place is taken by the industries, among which rank high in number the secondary industries.

The development of the secondary industries in Shanghai depends on the individual initiative and on a sound financing and loan system, connected to an amelioration of the living conditions of the Chinese masses and the agricultural development in the hinterland of Shanghai.

Agricultural development in connection with industrial development is mentioned here in order to point out to the observer the evil of the industrial proletariat, which in America has already grown to the size of a real menace to society. But when the factory worker, beside his employment in the factory, possesses a strip of land of his own which he can till in his spare time, he is no longer a proletarian, in the political sense, and he is able to feed himself and his family independently from any period of unemployment, diminution in wages, or increase in the cost of living.

Way for Realization

When the City Fathers base the economic reconstruction of Shanghai on such principles, they will harmonize with the mentality of the Chinese who is bent on the feelings of home and family, and is devoted to the worship of his ancestors. This is the line following which Shanghai problems can be solved.

But industrial reconstruction must have its sources in the individual cooperation of individual firms, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that errors be avoided, for these cannot be mended in years to come. And this cooperation depends entirely on the friendly support of the two Powers—China and Japan.

The will for this friendly cooperation has already been confirmed by acts and projects, viz:

Project of a railway line connecting Shanghai to Shonan, project of the enlargement of the harbor of Shanghai to reach the open sea, creation of a Pao Chia system in Shanghai, and the new creation of a Sino-Japanese business and industrial club in Shanghai under the presidency of Wen Lan Ting, the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Komura as vice-president, the director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shanghai Branch.

American Resident in Nippon Urges Compatriots to End Useless Fight

'Friends, Americans, Countrymen! Lend Me Your Ears. What Are We Fighting for?' Writes Dr. Mary Denton of Doshisha Women's College, Kyoto

"Friends, American, countrymen. Lend me your ears. What are we fighting for? Awaken yourselves from dangerous dreams, give up your arms and reflect on your conduct." These words were uttered by Mary Florence Denton, 84, former professor at the Women's College of Doshisha in Kyoto, who came to this country 54 years ago from America for mission work.

Miss Denton has been with Doshisha for the last half a century and has always been the focus of affection and respect of Doshisha students as well as of the citizens of Kyoto.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which fell on December 8, Miss Denton wrote a message to her countrymen in America urging them to reconsider their misconduct.

Her message, given to the Yomiuri-Hochi, follows:

"My friends in my motherland! I am now leading a very happy life. The people of Nippon are very kind and considerate to me. I am now living an enjoyable wartime life without feeling any inconveniences as regards food for meals and other matters.

"Let me tell you about the breakfast I ate this morning. It consisted of soup, eggs, spinach and potatoes. I have felt hardly any scarcity of coffee or sugar for the last one year.

"The other day, a funeral service was held here in Kyoto for the famous Imperial Art Academy artist, Seiho Takeuchi. The mourners who attended the ceremony totaled 8,000. It is a manifestation of beauty and composure which can never be found in any country other than Nippon that at this time of war, 8,000 people mourned over the passing of an artist. Wartime Nippon is as bright as usual.

"My friends in my motherland! One hour go I had an interview with one of my pupils here and her son who is going to the front. I was very much moved to see the calm and smiling expression of the soldier and of his mother. The soldier's face was full of bravery and loyalty.

"What Nippon has done in the passing year is astounding. Underlying Nippon's feats is the idea of loyalty held by each and every Nipponese.

"My friends in my motherland! What in the world are we fighting for? Awaken yourselves from a dangerous dream, give up your arms and reconsider. Recall the days when Nippon-American relations were friendly and think over what has caused the present conflict. The United States has always been the cat's-paw of Britain.

"Last year, I was urged by the Swiss Consul to return home by the last evacuee boat but I insisted on remaining here to be buried in the soil of Nippon. When, however, the War of Greater East Asia is consummated successfully by Nippon, I will cross the Pacific, if it is allowed me, by the 'first boat' and try to enlighten my motherland on the true ideal of Nippon. I am praying that the day will come as soon as possible.

"My friends in my motherland. I hate Roosevelt from the depth of my heart. I believe that every man, woman and child in Japan are united in the due wish that an enduring peace may be established throughout the world.

Mary Florence Denton
December 8, 1942
Kyoto."

Luftwaffe Downs 4 Enemy Bombers Over North France

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—The German air force shot down two four-motored bombers, one "Mustang" bomber and three Spitfire fighters of the British air force which raided Northern France last Friday night. In the British air force's raid, an asylum in the suburbs of Rouen City was blown up by the explosion of large-size bombs and some 100 citizens were either killed or injured.

TOYAMA MILITARY SCHOOL VISITED BY 7,000 STUDENTS

H.I.H. Prince Kaya Reviews Visitors From Imperial University, Saturday

An event without precedence took place Saturday afternoon when the Toyama Military School opened its doors for inspection to about 7,000 students of the Tokyo Imperial University, reports Domei.

His Imperial Highness Major-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya of the Toyama Military School, reviewed the visiting students as they marched past at the parade ground of the school at 2 p.m.

The 7,000 students, who left the grounds of the Imperial University at 11 a.m., were led by 50 professors including Dr. Toshiki Imai, Dean of the Literary Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Chekiang Treasury Created

C.P.S.

KASHING, December 9.—For the purpose of collecting land taxes in the area under the present rural pacification campaign, the Chekiang office of the Rural Pacification Commission has established a General Treasury with Chen Ju-chien as Director.

KISHI SEES WORKERS IN KAWASAKI PLANTS

Commerce, Industry Minister Pays Surprise Visits to Three Factories

Factory workers in Kawasaki City received a pleasant surprise yesterday by the unexpected visit of Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who came for the purpose of inspecting various factories and encouraging the workers engaged in wartime production, reports Domei.

Minister Kishi, clad in "Kokuminfuku" or national uniform and wearing a trench cap, suddenly appeared at the Komukai Factory of the Tokyo Electric Company at 10 a.m. yesterday where he spent two hours inspecting the plant, talking and cheering the workers.

The Minister then visited the plant of the Nippon Metallurgical Company at Daishigawara shortly before noon and inspected various sections of the plant for three hours. Following the inspection, the Minister encouraged the workers by thanking them for their strenuous efforts in increasing production.

Subsequently, the Minister visited the factory of the Nippon Tanko Kaisha at Tanabe-Shinden and returned to the capital shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

His Majesty Visits Ise Grand Shrines

(Continued From Page 1)

graciously prayed for final victory in the War.

When the unprecedented Imperial function had ended smoothly, the Imperial Cortege left the sacred ground for Ujiyamada Station, from where the Imperial train moved out for Kyoto at 2:05 p.m. on the same day. The train arrived at Kyoto at 5.05 p.m. His Imperial Majesty passed the night again at Kyoto.

Nation Deeply Moved

The entire nation was profoundly impressed yesterday when announcement was made that His Majesty the Emperor personally visited the Ise Grand Shrines to report on the brilliant victories achieved by Nippon's Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, Domei reported yesterday.

The impression on Nippon's 100,000,000 was all the deeper as it has been the first time in the history of the Nipponese nation that a personal Imperial Visit was paid to the Ise Grand Shrines in Miye Prefecture during wartime.

Attended upon by Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Premier General Hideki Tojo, and other high officials, His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 7:50 o'clock on Friday morning for Tokyo Station.

Those who attended His Imperial Majesty's departure included Masao Otani, Lord Steward to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager. His Imperial Majesty boarded the Imperial Train which left for Kyoto at 8 o'clock. His Imperial Majesty reached Kyoto at 4:10 o'clock Friday afternoon.

After passing the night at the Imperial Palace in Kyoto, His Majesty the Emperor left for Ujiyamada at 6:45 o'clock the following morning.

The Imperial Train passed along a route lined on both sides by people gathered to pay homage to His Imperial Majesty. The Imperial Train arrived at the Yamada Station at Ujiyamada at 10 o'clock.

From the station, His Majesty the Emperor proceeded directly to the Mansion of Imperial Sojourn in the compound of the Outer Shrine of the Ise Grand Shrines.

After performing solemn purification rites, His Imperial Majesty appeared at the Outer Shrine to pay homage at the Toyouke Grand Shrine.

His Majesty the Emperor then proceeded to the Inner Shrine dedicated to The Sun Goddess Amaterasu Omikami. Here His Imperial Majesty reverently submitted a report on the brilliant achievements of the Nipponese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

Following this solemn ceremony, His Imperial Majesty left the sacred compound for the Yamada station. His Imperial Majesty boarded the Imperial Train at 2:05 o'clock the same afternoon, arriving at Kyoto at 5:05 o'clock.

Spending another night at the Imperial Palace in Kyoto, His Imperial Majesty left Kyoto at 8:05 o'clock yesterday morning, arriving in the capital at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Discusses Submarine Menace

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 13.—The Canadian Transportation Minister discussed the serious submarine threat to transports at a press conference held here yesterday, according to a report from Montreal.

Press Comments

Monday, December 14

ASAHI—His Majesty the Emperor Worships at the Grand Shrines of Ise

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Deficit in the Account of North African Invasion

✓

His Majesty the Emperor Worships at the Grand Shrines of Ise

ASAHI—His Majesty the Emperor on the auspicious day of December 12 was graciously pleased to worship at the Toyouke Daijingu and Kotaijingu, the Grand Shrines of Ise. Learning of this gracious Imperial Will now manifested, we, His Imperial Majesty's subjects, are simply moved to tears in deep awe and reverence.

It is learned that His Imperial Majesty reported at the Shrines on the unprecedented great war achievements and expressed His Imperial Majesty's thanks for the divine protection given the nation in acquiring such achievements. It is also learned that His Imperial Majesty graciously prayed at the Shrines for future continued divine favor and protection.

As there are indeed historic precedents of the Emperor Gouta and the Emperor Komei having offered prayers at the Grand Shrines of Ise in time of national emergency, it is reverently understood by us that His Imperial Majesty also by offering prayers at the Grand Shrines of Ise may have probably thus strengthened His Imperial Majesty's resolve to personally head and guide the nation in this time of national exigencies. Needless to say, therefore, we, all the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, regardless of whether we work on or out of the Government, must solely think of the insufficiency as yet of our efforts made for rendering aid to the Throne. We could indeed never make too much efforts in that direction.

His Majesty the Emperor in the Imperial Rescript granted to the nation declaring war on America and Britain indicated that "This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very exsitence of our nation" and also that "We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia." Thus, His Imperial Majesty indicated the cause and aim of the war.

We, the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, who are in duty bound to strictly observe and act upon the Imperial Rescript, must be on the strictest guard against any remiss on our part in discharge of this duty. We must day and night try most faithfully and diligently to obey those Imperial precepts, endeavoring thus to act perfectly in line with the "Kan-nagara no Michi" ("the Way of the Gods"). We confidently believe that this is absolutely the only way for us to follow to establish securely the united entire nation's wartime structure.

Deficit in the Account of North African Invasion

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Five weeks have gone by since the Anglo-American forces outrageously invaded the French territories in North Africa. During the early stages, the aspect of war seemed bright for the anti-Axis Powers as they tried feverishly to propagandize that they had at last shifted their operations from defensive to offensive, but the fact is that the situation was not progressing as they had expected. That they are still in the midst of a dark age is still acknowledged today by the American and British leaders.

Even if the future situation in North Africa is not taken into consideration, it can well be said that the balance shows "red" in calculating the Anglo-American campaign in North Africa during the past five weeks.

It is true that the anti-Axis Powers have succeeded ostensibly in placing Morocco and Algeria under their domination temporarily at least through the treason of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan. This gain, however, has been nullified through the Axis advance into French territories in South Africa and Tunisia for the simple reason that the Axis Powers, by virtue of their control over Toulon and Bizerta, two strategic positions in the Mediterranean have checked the Anglo-American plan of adding pressure to the European continent from the south by gaining the mastery over the Mediterranean.

As a result of their definite and overwhelming position in Bizerta, the Axis forces have completely severed the means of communication between the west and east sections of the Mediterranean, obliging Britain to take a detour around the Cape of Good Hope in supplying food and munitions to its forces in Libya.

Britain, having failed to annex Tunisia including the key point of Bizerta by means of plots and cajolery, is now planning to acquire this territory by force of arms. However, its army is no match for the Axis, and not only have they lost the position they once occupied, but it will not be long before they will be driven out completely from Tunisia.

Meanwhile, the American forces have faced the German units for the first time in 25 years on the Tunisian front, but the occasion proved to be nothing but a unique opportunity to show to the world the superiority of these forces over the Americans.

Many Anglo-American merchantmen carrying supplies to the troops in Africa are falling easy prey to Axis submarines, and already, no less than 200,000 tons have been sunk in African waters. The Axis submarine units have been spared of the difficult task of combing the wide Atlantic for their prey for enemy merchant vessels now come to them to be sent to the bottom.

The Anglo-American forces counted considerably on the French fleet in Toulon, but a part was scuttled while the remaining ships have been placed under Axis control. As a result, the sentiment of the French people against America and Britain has become greatly aggravated and thus, the two countries have lost a footing in west Europe from which to launch "fifth columnists'" operations.

To add to such a plight, the friction between the United States and Britain over the establishment of the Darlan regime is much more serious than is generally expected. This is not only the result of American dogmatism alone, but since it is fundamentally attributable to a difference in opinion between the two countries regarding economic territorial ambitions, one is not so concessive toward the other. Furthermore, as the Soviet Union is more or less unfriendly toward the Darlan regime because of past relations, the progress in the internal friction among the anti-Axis nations is indeed worth watching.

It goes without saying that such a situation will affect the morale of the anti-Axis fighting forces considerably, particularly the De Daullists who, it can be well surmized, are harboring doubts as to the Anglo-American object of war.

In short, the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa not only failed to make a gain in the war situation but it also served to lower the morale within its own camp, thus exposing the disgraceful state of affairs to the world.

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PETAIN GIVES REPLY TO HITLER'S LETTER

Expresses Deep Thanks to Fuehrer for Promise to Recover Lost Territory

Domei

VICHY, December 13.—Henri P. Petain, French Chief of State, in his answer to Reichsfuehrer Hitler's letter, expressed his deep thanks to the latter's promise to help France recover her lost territories, it was revealed here today, with the disclosure of the contents of Marshal Petain's answer made on December 5.

The Marshal's words may be epitomized as follows:

"The situation brought about by the Anglo-Saxons' invasion into the French colonies in North Africa and the subsequent misdirected machinations among some French people, all of which compelled Reichsfuehrer Hitler to advance his forces into unoccupied France and to break up some of the French armed forces, constitutes a source of profound regret for me.

"I know that there can be no stable existence for a country without well-disciplined armed forces. This is to say that I am now duty-bound to organize new forces powerful enough to preserve the integrity of the French State.

"I am confident that Germany and France will be able to come to intimate terms. So I have decided to remain in France forever, after transferring much of my authority to Premier Pierre Laval.

"I am deeply grateful with Reichsfuehrer Hitler's promise expressed in his letter, wherein he pledged that he would render full assistance to France's move to recover her lost territory. I am informed that Franco-German relations will be renewed in their intimacy through arrangements on both sides to readjust them. It was under this consideration that I proposed to see Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, the Reichsfuehrer's representative."

Resurrected Jokes

A famous 19th-century wit, was approached one day by a chatty bore. "Well, well, well!" he said. "What's going on?"

"I am," said the wit, and did.

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TO REVISE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Change in Filipino Curricula to Abolish Teaching of English

Wih view toward counteracting the anti-Asiatic education propagated among the Filipino people by American authorities prior to the outbreak of the war, and reawakening within them their sense of Orientalism, the Japanese Military Administration in Manila has decided to effect in the near future a revolutionary program renovating the Filipino educational system, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Great changes will also be made in the curricula, including the abolition of the teaching of the English language, it was added.

Soviets Face Doom In Tropez Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

grad, the Pravda revealed in its last Thursday's issue.

The positions were started around the summer of last year with the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of men as means of defense from the severe bombings of the German air force.

The line of the defense positions extends thousands of kilometers, dotted at many points with abatis, tank pits and covered dug-outs.

In the Periodicals

Taiheiyo, Vol. 5, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Taiheiyo Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: The 1st Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America's World War Plans, New Departure of Chemical Warfare, Characteristics of Modern Sea Battle, the War of Greater East Asia and Solution of China Problem, and Greater East Asia War and Sea Power.

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 17, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Annihilation, One Way for Annihilation, National Powers and Fighting Strength, Military Expenditures and Organ of Japan's Economy, War of Greater East Asia and Direction of Japan's Diplomatic Policy, Weak Point of Anglo-American Thought War, and Total War and National Life.

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CHINESE RED ARMY DRIVEN AWAY FROM ALL MAJOR REGIONS

Suffers 36,868 Killed, 36,545 Prisoners During Past Year Of Fighting

COMMUNISTS FACE FAMINE

Imperial Japanese Forces Occupy Vast Area and Much War Material

Domei

PEKING, December 12.—In the past one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Communist Army in North China has been driven out of its important positions before the sweeping operations of the Imperial Army. The Japanese Forces in North China on the first anniversary of the present War announced that the area wrested from the Communists more than doubled what had been occupied from the same forces by the Japanese before the beginning of this year.

The Imperial Forces' operations against the Communist elements in Shantung, Shansi and Hopei Provinces this year were started from the latter's strongholds in the mountainous district of Shansi Province in the early part of February, while similar campaigns have since been launched many times in different districts, the major ones being those started in the middle part of June in eastern Shantung Province and those commenced at about the same time in Shansi, Hopei and Honan Provinces.

The campaign in Mengchiang, staged from mid-July to mid-September, annihilated all Communist resistances in that district, and thus dealt a fatal blow to the central strength of the Communist Army.

Meanwhile, the casualties suffered by the enemy in the major anti-Communist campaigns were 36,868 killed and 36,545 prisoners, while many arms and ammunition, excluding 246 trench mortars were captured by the Imperial Forces.

Dare Not Face Japanese

Throughout these successive campaigns, the Communists, not daring to face the Japanese in open combat, generally engaged in the underground moves to agitate the native inhabitants of the areas reduced by the Japanese. These plans, however, were far from successful thanks to the effective peace measures carried out by the Imperial Army. These Communists, at one time reported to be attempting to form an allegiance with some alleged sympathizers in Manchoukuo, were completely frustrated in their attempt. They are now famine-stricken in some remote corners, it is said.

Faced by such discouraging circumstances, Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese Communists, is reported to have recently attempted to launch a vigorous campaign to recover lost ground which, however, failed to be met with any success due to the anti-war leaning among the rank and file of the Communists caused by the smashing defeats suffered on all fronts.

NEW EXCHANGE PROFESSOR TO F.I.C. ARRIVES IN HANOI

Umehara of Kyoto Imperial University Will Take Over Work of Dr. Ota

Domei

HANOI, December 12.—Professor Sueji Umehara of the Kyoto Imperial University the second professor to be selected following an understanding to exchange outstanding educational leaders between Japan and French Indo-China, arrived here yesterday.

Professor Umehara succeeds Dr. Tsuneo Ota, who recently left French Indo-China for Japan, and is expected to conduct classes at the Yuan-tung Hueh-yuan (Far Eastern Academy) in the near future.

Submarine Committee Set Up

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—To cope with the destruction of British commerce on the high seas by the German submarines, the British Government announced the establishment of an Anti-Submarine Investigation Commission. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has appointed himself as the head of this organization.

Big Wave of Unrest Rocks Britain As Reliance on America Increases

Financial and Industrial Circles Fear Post-Bellum Downfall of Privileged Trade Status Hitherto Enjoyed

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—With British economic dependence upon the United States ever-mounting in one year of American participation in war, the unrest and impatience of its financial as well as industrial circles is coming to the fore out of fear of the possible post-bellum downfall of the privileged status in trade hitherto enjoyed by Britain, it is indicated by information reaching here from London.

According to this information, London City quarters' chief concern and attention is being focused upon the problems of the reconstruction of world economy after the war and productivity expansion in the munitions industries.

In the opinion of the City quarters, closer political and military cooperation between Britain and the United States now will necessarily weaken the economic status of the British Empire in the days of post bellum management.

Be that as it may, this problem of reconstructing world economy is a factor which is casting great gloom over the future cooperation between the United States and Britain which is vitally necessary for the British Empire in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

Because of this fear or worry, the British Government is making a frantic effort to hold in check the unrest coming to the fore in financial and industrial quarters of London.

Nevertheless, the British Government was given a shock recently when Sir Patrick Joseph Hannon, Parliamentary member of the Conservative Party, delivered a speech at a meeting of the Manufacturers Association.

Because of the fact that Sir Patrick occupies such an important position in Britain's business world, his speech, it is understood, was a manifestation of the business circles' dissatisfaction with the Government's dependence upon the United States.

Although he admitted that the Lease-Lend Act applied by the United States to Britain has contributed much toward British prosecution of war, yet he stressed that the same act has dealt a severe blow to British industries.

Reaching a pessimistic conclusion, he said: "It is clear that the Atlantic Charter will seriously and complicatedly affect Britain's economic strength. I am greatly afraid of the fact that the British Empire will be confronted, in its after-war position in international economy, with a far more serious difficulty than compared with the period after the first World War.

Similar dissatisfaction is being reflected in the political world, giving rise to dissension and conflicts among political parties of the country.

On the other hand, the Labor Party, taking advantage of the change brought about in Britain's economic machinery by the prosecution of war, is contemplating to put into practice a socialistic economic structure. Thus, in the sections of the British political parties there is spreading grave unrest concerning the conduct of war.

With the entrance into the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, no longer is visible that optimistic view seen at the beginning of the North African operations. Instead, worry over the difficulty of carrying on the war and the fear of the Axis concentrated military strength are gradually coming to the fore.

Further indicative of British unrest is the fact that Germany solidified its defense structure as the result of the adjustment of her relations with France and the Spanish Government's dispatch to Morocco of a general who is considered most pro-Axis.

POSITION OF DARLAN NOT YET CLARIFIED

British Parliament Strongly Opposed to Establishment Of Rival Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 12.—In face of the increasing gravity of the disaffection in the enemy camp with regard to the new Darlan regime, Churchill is said to have reported and explained the situation at a secret session of the British Lower House. According to reports from British political sources, the following points were subjected to very severe questioning:

1. Does the British Government intend to recognize Darlan as head of the new regime?

2. If so, what will become of the relation between Darlan and De Gaulle?

3. With regard to the present incident, has there not been a lack of understanding between the British and American Governments?

In spite of the opposition of the British Government authorities, Roosevelt's intention seems to be to support Darlan. In the interview on December 9 with De Gaullist representatives, Secretary of State Hull refused to commit himself.

Reports from London indicate that Darlan intends to issue a proclamation in the near future, stating that he has no desire whatever to usurp the leadership of the rightful regime. It seems that the controversy, with respect to its relation with Britain and America, will be settled through the foregoing compromise proposal. However, the Soviet Government as well as the other refugee governments in London regard the matter as of "grave import affecting the main war" and, taking a very firm stand, are forcing the issue on the American and British Governments.

40 Anti-Axis Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, December 12.—The German military authorities announced today that since September a total of 40 anti-Axis ships have been sunk in the west Indian Ocean.

SOVIETS TELL EDEN TO SET UP 2ND FRONT

Maisky Warns Secretary That Britain, U.S. Must Open Offensive in Europe

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, December 11.—In three interviews with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky demanded in strongly couched terms that a second front be formed on the continent of Europe, according to information from London.

In view of the ineffectiveness of the Soviet counter-thrusts on the eastern front, the Soviet Ambassador is stated to have requested increased shipment of war materials from England and the United States to the Soviet Union and the formation at once of the second front in Europe.

Information from German quarters reveal that the Soviet envoy assumed a very stiff attitude in his interviews with the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and that Maisky told Eden that he make public the Soviet demands at a secret session of Parliament on December 10.

SWISS PROTEST TO BRITISH

Angered by Repeated Violation Of Territory by R. A. F.

Domei

ZURICH, December 12.—In connection with the unlawful flights over Swiss territory of British planes, the Swiss Government announced on Saturday as follows:

"Friday night foreign planes flying over Swiss territory dropped incendiary bombs, inflicting damage to a railway station and other facilities there. A forest fire was also caused by the raid.

"In view of the unlawful raid, which followed successive unlawful flights made by foreign planes over the Swiss territories, the Government filed a strong protest with the British Government."

REICH UNITS REPEL ATTACK BY SOVIETS ON EASTERN FRONT

On Cyrenaica Area Axis Forces Smash Assault Made by British Tank Corps

U.S. DESTROYER SUNK

Small German Warcraft Successfully Engage British Fleet In English Channel

Domei

BERLIN, December 12.—In ceaseless operations against the Soviet forces on the eastern front, against the Anglo-American forces in North Africa and on other far-flung battlefields, the German forces have inflicted severe losses on their enemies, according to the German High Command.

The communique of the Reich High Command as released on Saturday described the situations on the various fronts as follows:

Eastern front:

In the southern sectors of the front, the combined forces of Germany, Italy and Rumania, with the support of the German air force, repulsed the enemy's attacks, inflicting severe damage upon the enemy.

A large-scale attack was commenced Friday with powerful reinforced units against German positions south of Rjev. The powerful Soviet tank and infantry units attempted to break through the German positions. In the battle the German ground and air units destroyed 170 tanks of the enemy, of which 127 were demolished in the sector where only one German infantry division was operating.

In the southeastern sector of Tropez, too, the Soviet forces lost 36 tanks, including those destroyed and captured. In this battle the Germans occupied further strategic points.

The Soviet troops encircled by the Germans in the sector are making frantic efforts to gain reinforcements. However, the German forces are tightening this encirclement of the Soviet troops.

In the south of Ilmen Lake, the German forces frustrated the enemy's attempt to launch attacks.

Attack Repulsed

North African front:

On the Cyrenaica front, the Axis forces repulsed the attack made by the British tank units, while German fighter plane units and anti-aircraft gun corps shot down eight British fighter planes.

The German forces which continued their attacks on the Tunisia front drove south of Mejerda and completely mopped up the British troops stubbornly defending the position here.

Against the enemy bases, harbor facilities and shipping along the coast of Algeria, the German air force carried out incessant bombings day and night.

Off Oran a German U-boat sank a United States destroyer.

On the other fronts, German patrol-boat units and coastal artillery shot down 3 British planes over Norway and over the coastal region of Flanders, while in the air over France a German anti aircraft unit shot down a British four-motored bomber.

On Friday night, German bomber units raided Sunderlands in the eastern coastal region of England, raining bombs upon important port facilities and docks. As a result, a big fire started there. Two German planes have failed so far to return from the raiding operation.

A German small warcraft unit engaged a British fleet in the English Channel Friday night, sinking a British destroyer and setting ablaze an enemy high speed boat.

British Plane Lands in Spain

Domei

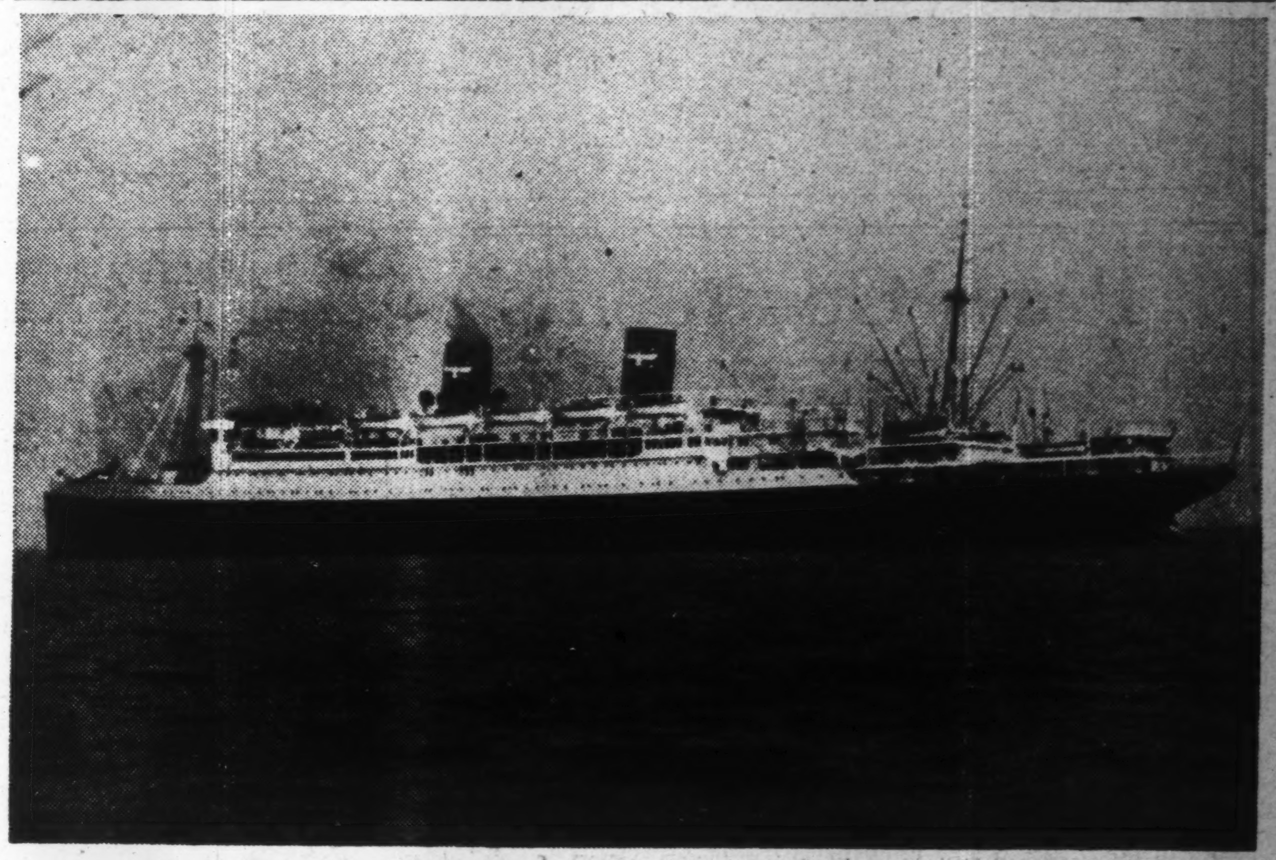
MADRID, December 12.—As a result of an engine trouble, a two-motored British plane made a forced landing on a coastal region of Spain Saturday and its crew members were held in detention by the Spanish naval authorities, it is reported here today.

Culture Body At Hsuchow

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, December 9.—Aiming at realizing Sino-Japanese cultural interchange, the various interested parties here are making preparations for the establishment of the Hsuchow branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association. The inauguration of the branch will take place about the middle of this month.

AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIAN SECTOR CLOSE IN ON AMERICANS, BRITISH FROM TWO DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS



THE LINER COOLIDGE BEFORE THE SEA CLAIMED HER
(See Article Below)

U.S. Liner President Coolidge Hits Mine And Sinks; Was Transporting 4,000 Men

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—The United States Navy Department has announced the sinking of the de luxe passenger ship President Coolidge (21,936 tons) which ran into a mine recently in the South Pacific Ocean while transporting 4,000 men, according to Washington dispatches. The President Coolidge was one of the newest de luxe liners of the President Line and had been commandeered at the beginning of the War.

Other Washington dispatches stated that the sinking of the President Coolidge occurred within the last two weeks.

Dispatches from San Francisco, meanwhile, give a vivid account of the sinking of the luxury liner as related by Charles Ross, a fireman on board the ship and one of the last two to escape from the sinking vessel.

"When the first explosion occurred, I was still in the engine room," he is quoted as stating, adding, "the only thing I can remember distinctly is the terrific noise of the explosion. . . the rest I can only recollect hazily. When I came to, the water was rushing in. The ladder that led to the bridge had been completely blown off. I managed, however, to scramble up somehow and then further managed to climb to the top of the boiler. Just as I reached the boiler top, the water came level to the ladder opening.

"At that instant, the ship commenced to list. Looking up, I saw a faint glimmer of light overhead . . . it was the funnel opening. I tried frantically to climb up but could not. Then George Paton, the first assistant engineer, threw a rope down to me from the top of the funnel, but as the ship was listing badly, I could not grasp it. As I fumbled about, Paton himself climbed down the funnel and tying the rope round my waist, pulled me up after him. We were the last to escape from the doomed ship."

POSTAL SERVICE OPENED BETWEEN MALAI, SUMATRA

Mail Can Also Be Sent to South Borneo, Celebes, Little Sundas And Moluccas

Domei

SHONAN, December 12.—Mail service between Malai and Sumatra and South Borneo, Celebes, the Little Sundas and the Moluccas commenced from December 1, it was announced today by the Shonan General Bureau of Postal Administration.

The postal authorities also disclosed that only letters written in Japanese and Malai will be accepted. The mails will be restricted to postcards, printed matter, business documents and periodicals while postal rates will remain the same as those effective within Malai and Sumatra.

Litvinov Sees Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 12.—Soviet Ambassador at Washington, Maxim Litvinov, conferred with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today concerning the joint proclamation which is to be issued by the enemy about the treatment of Jews, according to information from Washington.

Phillips Arrives in India

Domei

CANTON, December 13.—Roosevelt's personal emissary to India, William Phillips arrived in New Delhi today, according to reports from that city. Phillips, as a personal representative of the President, is entrusted with the problem of adjusting the American-Indian relations.

MORE OFFICERS, SEAMEN TO BE TRAINED QUICKLY

New Courses Will Be Shortly Opened at Various Centers Throughout Country

In keeping with the expansion of Japan's mercantile fleet as approved by the Diet in its 80th session, the shipping companies and other parties, in collaboration with the Government authorities, have decided to train a larger number of officers and men as quickly as possible.

In order to realize the plan in view, they will shortly open new training courses at the following Centers, says the Asahi:

1. The Sailors' Training Center at Miyazaki, will start a course each for stokers and sailors, the course of training being one year. This school will train 250 students at a time.

2. The Sailors' Training Center of Osaka, which will have a three months' course for seamen. The number of students to be trained at a time is 600.

3. The 3rd Class Short Term Course for Officers is to be started in the Higher Mercantile Marine School of Tokyo and the 4th Class Short Term Course for Officers at the Higher Merchantile Marine School of Kobe. Each school will train 300 officers who will finish their training in two years.

4. The Sailors' Training School at Nanao, will have a one year's course for sailors, who will finish their training in one year. The number of students to be trained at a time is 250.

AXIS FORCES SCORE FURTHER SUCCESSES

All Enemy Tank Attacks in Cyrenaica Sector Repulsed; Many Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, December 12.—The Italian High Command announced today as follows:

In the Cyrenaica sector of the African front, the Axis forces have completely repulsed all enemy tank unit attacks while German pursuit planes dealt a severe blow to British machines which attempted to machine-gun German front line units by shooting down seven British planes. Another enemy plane was forced down by Axis anti-aircraft guns.

All the German pursuit planes made a safe return to their base.

In the Tunisia area, the Axis forces succeeded in expanding their positions.

Against Bone and Philippevile, Axis bomber formations carried out a large scale raid on Friday night, dropping bombs upon warehouses, port facilities and enemy shipping anchored there.

In the meantime, the enemy air force again attacked Napoli Friday afternoon, killing 57 civilians and causing injuries to 137. Italian pursuit planes lost no time in challenging the raiders, shooting down three four-motored bombers, of which one crashed into the sea south of Capri Island and another which tried to flee was shot down into the Gulf of Castellammare, Sicily.

Several other enemy planes were claimed by Italian anti-aircraft guns. Survivals among the enemy pilots of the downed planes were taken into custody. In the aerial battle, one Italian pursuit plane was lost.

Torino and the Aosta Valley were also subjected to an enemy air raid Friday night. Of the several enemy planes which attacked one was shot down in the neighborhood of Fossano by Italian anti-aircraft guns and the pilots were taken prisoner.

In Mediterranean waters, an Italian submarine flotilla attacked an enemy fleet of two cruisers and two destroyers with the result that an enemy cruiser was hit by torpedoes.

BANDITS MOPPED UP

Communist Remnants Wiped Out of Shantung

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 12.—In close cooperation with army units, Japanese Naval Units in North China waters began mopping up operations on November 28 against communist bandits infesting the eastern part of the Shantung Peninsula and ended these operations on December 7, it was announced today by the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

Germans, Italians Rapidly Pushing on Toward Mejerda Valley

ENEMIES GLOOMY

President Roosevelt Calls Urgent Meeting to Discuss N. African Situation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, December 12.—A steel ring has been formed around the American-British troops in Tunisia, state reports from the front.

Inspired by their victory at Tabarca, a stronghold on the Tunisian-Algerian border, the Axis forces are now making a spirited drive toward Suk-el-Arba by following the banks of the Kebir River. Simultaneously, another Axis unit is reportedly advancing from Tebourba toward the Mejerda Valley. These drives, it is reported, will put the finishing touches to the tight encirclement ring being welded around the Anglo-American invading forces.

Axis Winning

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—The plains of Mejerda-el-Barb are resounding with the fierce cannonading which is being exchanged between the Anglo-American invaders and the Axis forces.

The Axis forces began their furious attack on the positions of the invaders immediately after the rain let up yesterday, spurred on by their triumph at Tabarca. The Axis unit participating in this attack is being supported by artillery and tank units.

The American-British forces are reported to be scattering pell-mell as the Axis tank unit pounced upon them unexpectedly from two directions, the west and the east.

Little hope is held here for the survival of the American-British forces in view of the fact that their number is small and as it is extremely difficult to send reinforcements and supplies.

The battle situation around Tabarca is evolving favorably for the Axis forces. The activities of the Axis air units in the western part of Tunisia have started a stampede among the anti-Axis tank unit which is reportedly to be extremely large.

The situation on the North African front which has turned unfavorable for the anti Axis forces has been recognized by the American and British governments. During the last three days, they have admitted, although reluctantly, that the Axis units have obtained an upper hand in the fightings. On December 10, President Roosevelt called an important meeting to discuss the North African developments. It was attended by the army and navy leaders, bespeaking of the pessimistic outlook held even by the enemies themselves concerning the operations.

KYUSHU INDUSTRIAL CITIES TO BE LINKED BY HIGHWAY

Projected National Road to Connect Moji, Kokura, Yawata, Tobata, Wakamatsu

An industrial highway linking Moji, Kokura, Yawata, Tobata and Wakamatsu, industrial cities of northern Kyushu, will be constructed under a three-year plan beginning from next year at a total cost of ¥30,000,000, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, states Domei.

Totaling more than 20 kilometers in length, the highway, measuring 24 meters in width, will run along the shore of Dokai Bay between Moji and Tobata. From Tobata to Wakamatsu, owing to the deep indentation of the bay between these two cities, the highway will run through a small undersea tunnel, a half kilometer in length.

As the first step, the present four kilometer highway, running through Moji, will be widened and paved next year, ¥300,000 has already been appropriated for this purpose.

MALAI PUBLIC WORKS ARE FULLY RESTORED

All Systems Now Back to Normal Thanks to Work Conducted by Japanese Experts

Domei

SHONAN, December 12.—The traffic and communication systems in Malai, which were the first to be tentatively straightened up along with financial organs on the occupation of the whole peninsula by the Imperial Forces, have since been rapidly restored to normalcy under the administration of the Japanese Forces in Malai.

The first offices to be put up in this line were the Postal General Bureau and the Communications General Bureau, which appeared as the detached branches of the Control Department of the Military Administration on September 29. Then followed the establishment of the Marine Affairs Bureau and Public Works Bureau. On their heels appeared the Broadcasting Control Bureau, the Surveying and Sounding Bureau and the Railways General Bureau. Soon will appear the Meteorological Bureau to facilitate transportation both in the air and on the sea.

Marked Progress Seen

A survey of present conditions shows that the operation of each of the established bureaus are proceeding roughly in the following manner:

The Communications General Bureau has its headquarters at Shonan. There are seven branches scattered here and there in the peninsula and Sumatra. Both telegraphic and telephone affairs are dealt with in the offices under the control of the headquarters. The successful network of the service is chiefly attributable to the effort of the communications corps of the Imperial Forces.

The Postal General Bureau was built at the same time as the communications General Bureau, and has under its direct control eight postal administration offices at Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Kota Bharu and elsewhere. The main lines of business conducted at these offices are common mail matters inclusive of postal money orders and parcel post.

the sea, including marine transportation, stevedores' work and warehouse business. Noteworthy among what is being accomplished by the bureau at present is the building of wooden ships.

The Public Work Bureau was first introduced as an organ to reorganize work as carried out under the British Public Works Department. It has several branch offices not only in Malai but in other areas in the Southern Regions. The Bureau is the main factor in the repair of many ruined roads. now work which is rapidly proceeding here and there.

The Broadcasting Control Bureau first appeared at Shonan on November 24. It has under its control five or six broadcasting stations which are daily engaged in healthy

The Marine Affairs Bureau first opened its work at Shonan, Penang and Medang on October 1. Now its seats of business are scattered at several more centers. The Bureau is to deal with all affairs related to propaganda work. The bureau is under the directorship of Michimoto Takarada, formerly of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

The Railways General Bureau made its debut at Kuala Lumpur. It is now responsible for the railway traffic in both Malai and Sumatra. In the repair or building of new railways by the bureau, attention is paid toward the smooth transport of products and for the facilitation of passengers with important missions.

The Surveying and Sounding Bureau, established on November 10, will start regular work in near future.

Chinese Cadets Take Posts

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 8.—Over 400 graduates of the third term of the Central Military Officers Training Corps and the Cadet Corps, who completed their training recently have left for their respective posts in view of the importance of garrison duties.

Taihu Makes Good Progress

C.P.S.

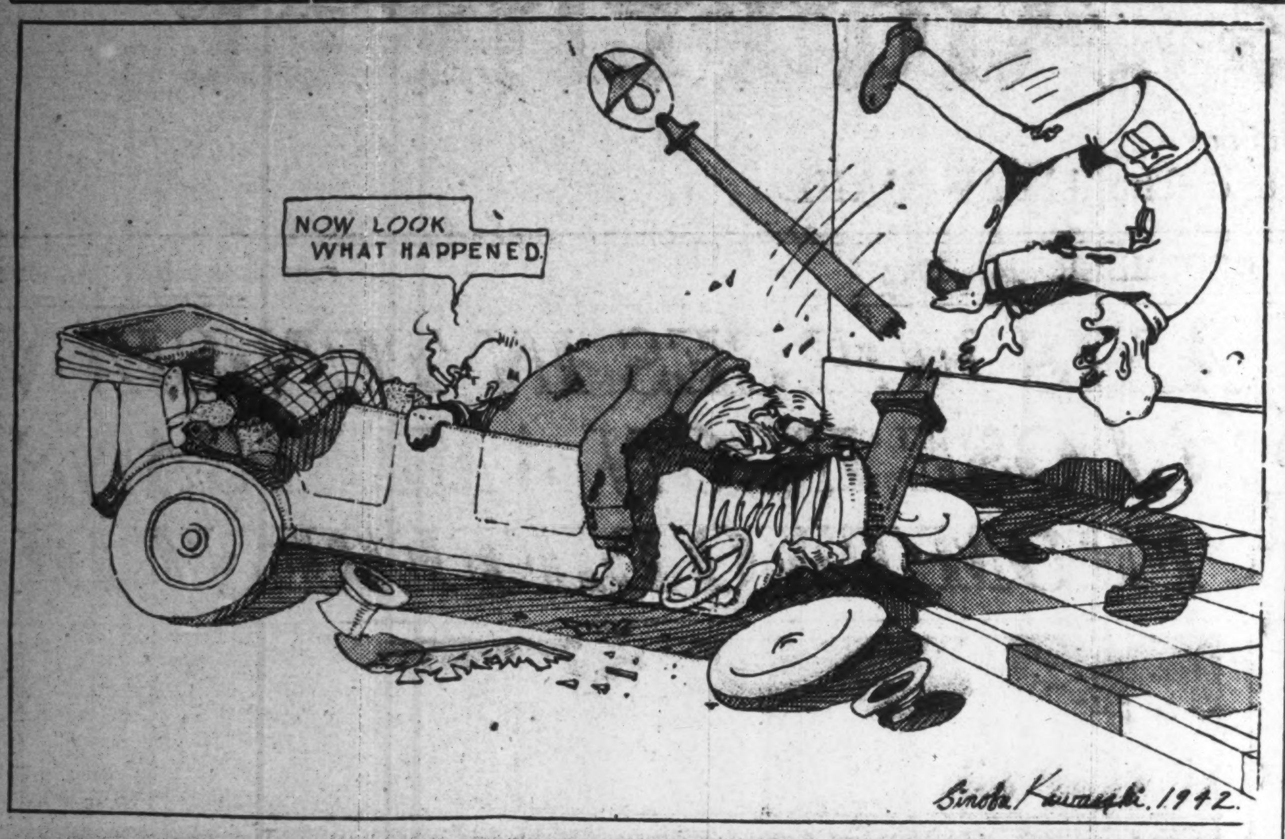
KASHING, December 8.—As a result of the energetic efforts of the various special bureaus and of members of the political corps, satisfactory progress has been made in the second stage of rural pacification for the southeastern area of Taihu.

Nippon Returns 5 Schools

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 9.—Indicating their respect for the sovereignty of the National Government and their assistance to China's educational reconstruction, the Nipponese authorities handed over five missionary middle and primary schools to the Nanking Special Municipality recently.

Reckless Driving



Press Comments

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1942

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Internal Trouble in Enemy Camp

✓ ASAHI—Effective Low Price Policy

Internal Trouble in Enemy Camp

TOKYO SHIMBUN—What counts most in international friendship is faith, without which no new order in the world can be of a stable nature.

This faith was voiced by Premier Dr. U Ba Maung of Burma in his recent radio broadcast to the Indian people and vividly shows to what extent the Asiatic peoples have faith in the proposed new order in East Asia.

The old saying "Asia is one" is no longer a mere ideal. It is now being brought into realization under the leadership of Nippon, and based on faith. Moved with this faith, all Asiatic peoples are united in their efforts. There is no trace of egotism in their motives. All are motivated with faith.

We recall here the firm unity of purpose among the European Axis countries and Nippon as revealed in the various agreements concluded among them. This unity of purpose is derived from the very fact that these agreements are based on faith. Placing absolute faith among themselves, these countries do not harbor, a shadow of doubt as to what their partners are doing in their own spheres.

We are given to understand that a split has occurred between Britain and America over the question of Admiral Darlan's puppet administration in French North Africa. The report is enough to reveal what sort of unity there exists among our enemies' union of "United Nations." It is only too natural that the legitimate French Government, despite America's various moves to drag it into the controversy on the latter's side, is remaining calm. The French Government knows by actual experience what lurks behind the seemingly sweet words of cajolery of America.

It may be definitely said that America, which is seeking every chance to steal British territories and Britain which is most greedily relying on the American money for its now practically hopeless recovery from the war scars, cannot possibly keep up their so-called harmonious relations struck up for the temporary needs of their common war. How can any provisional union make the world believe in their silly promises that in the event of their winning the present war, they will see to an equitable share of war achievements among the interested nations.

Present British-American relations have been brought about only as a result of their respective considerations of what they can gain from the other. Thus, it is only natural that a breach can be expected the minute one profits a bit more than the other. There is no faith or anything resembling it in the relations among the enemy countries.

Effective Low-Price Policy

ASAHI—The decisions reached last Friday at the session of the Central Price Commission on commodity prices to be enforced within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and on the unified cost accounting system to be adopted thereanent are undoubtedly of profound significance more so at this junction when some oscillation is seen among those placed to keep up the low price level simply because of their impelling need of productivity expansion.

Of the various suggestions made by the Commission with regard to the price measures to be applied within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it shall be first noted that the need of a synthetic price policy was stressed once again. The Commission clarified that an effective check of the so-called vicious circle of prices will be brought about not only by the control of raw-material prices but by the restriction of all other price formatives such as freight, wages, power rates and profits. Some adjustments will also be needed in the field of currency. These suggestions were made in 1939 in the then Price Commission's report embodied in the "Essentials in Price Control." It is only to demonstrate the importance of these measures that the same have once again been upheld by the price controllers.

The Commission agreed that the needs of advancing productivity and keeping low prices at the same time should be effected smoothly by separating producer's price from that of the consumer and that the gap between the two prices will be filled up with Government subsidies. These steps are of course of a transitional nature and will be displaced by a new price system based on a stable cost accounting system. In view of the urgent necessity of maintaining the low price level, the present measures should be regarded fairly legitimate.

Another thing noted in the Commission's measures regarding the prices within the Co-Prosperity Sphere is that due consideration was paid to the prices in Manchoukuo, North and Central China and the Southern Regions. From the viewpoint that the wartime economy of this country is closely related with the economics of these areas, the Commission's move is said to be highly opportune. That the same price control organ suggested that the prices in this country should be considered separately from those prevailing in the other areas within the sphere is only too natural in the light of the special economic status of this country under its wartime requirements and also of the peculiar circumstances behind the current prices in the other areas respectively.

Of the need to establish a firm price system on the basis of cost accounting none will deny. The Government, it is reported is hurrying the compilation of a cost accounting formula which will shortly be introduced with regard to some lines of products. However, it will be quite out of place to attempt to introduce the formula in all lines of production. The attempt will meet great difficulties accruable from the peculiar systems in which some of our civilian enterprises are operated. The Commission paid due respect to the circumstances and opined that some intermediate measures shall be adopted regarding the same problem, which is quite up to our satisfaction. One thing for which we wish here to praise the same organ in passing is that it indicated to the fact that the maintaining of the low price level in some cases will be effected simply by more energy to be put forth by some of our entrepreneurs.

All in all, the present measures recommended by the Central Price Commission are highly to the point and all to be urgently considered by the Government. These measures, it can be said on the other hand, are what have so far been stressed among all interested circles. The Commission, however, should be highly praised on its present move in that it once again placed the needs to the forefront.

It should be remembered that production expansion, with which this country is now faced, could not be properly realized without being backed by a firm price policy. The Government is strongly advised to adopt these recommended measures as soon as possible.

'FIELD' WORKERS' BODY APPOINTED BY SHIPOWNERS

Conference of Shipping Men Actually Engaged in Work Organized

The 41 larger and 17 smaller shipping companies now engaged in marine transportation in accordance with the Wartime Marine Transportation Control Ordinance have decided on the establishment of a Tokyo "Field" Workers' Conference, which is expected to maintain perfect understanding among those shipping companies relative to the performance of their duties, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In this connection, the inaugural committee held its meeting Monday afternoon at the restaurant Chuotei, Marunouchi, where it was agreed that the new agency should start activities at once as follows:

(1) The conference shall have its headquarters in Tokyo and its branches at various places of importance.

(2) In order to maintain perfect understanding among the shipping parties concerned and thereby assure smooth conduct of the shipping business, the conference shall meet every tenth day, when a deliberative study shall be undertaken of all questions concerned with shipping.

(3) An executive committee of 12 members shall be appointed.

(4) The conference shall be responsible for the study of all questions concerning maritime transportation.

The branches of the conference will be shortly established at Otaru, Hakodate, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Yawata.

CAPTURE OF NANKING USHERED IN NEW ERA

Battle for Tzuchinshan Heights Recalled by Lieutenant-General Nakajima

In commemorating the forthcoming fifth anniversary of the entry into Nanking which falls on December 15, Lieutenant-General Kesago Nakajima, who commanded the Japanese forces which captured the Tzuchinshan Heights on December 13, told Domei that the fall of Nanking was the beginning of the rehabilitation of East Asia.

The offensive on Nanking was never intended by the Japanese forces as was evidenced by the Japanese Government's policy of localizing the North China incident, Lieutenant-General Nakajima declared, adding that it was only an outgrowth of the Japanese operations on Shanghai.

One cannot but be deeply moved, when recounting the hardship and privation the Japanese forces underwent in storming the Tzuchinshan heights which was commenced on December 9, 1937, the Lieutenant-General said.

"Strategically," continued Lieutenant-General Nakajima, "Tzuchinshan Heights were a difficult terrain and the Japanese forces under my command and I were fully determined to give up our lives for its capture."

On December 11, the Japanese forces took two positions at the foot of the heights and finally captured its highest point, which dealt a death blow to the Chiang Kai-shek forces in Nanking, causing them to start retreating from the walled city, Lieutenant-General Nakajima disclosed.

Saito Reciprocates Visit

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 2.—Reciprocating the recent visit to Taiwan of the Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government Chen Yao-Affairs of the Government-General tzu, Mr. Saito, Director of General of Taiwan, arrived here recently.

Hongkong Business Good

C.P.S.

HONGKONG, December 8.—As a result of the operation of the trade agreements recently concluded between Hongkong on the one hand and Central and South China and the South Seas regions on the other, prosperity has returned to Hongkong, where industry and commerce are humming with activity.

Italian Naval Officer Visiting Shonanto Moved Deeply by Friendly Act of Japanese

An Italian national flag and the portraits of the King and Queen of Italy as well as Premier Benito Mussolini, secretly guarded by a Japanese resident in Shonan at the request of the Italian Consulate-General at Singapore following Italy's declaration of war against Britain in 1940, were returned to Italian hands when the flag and portraits were received by an Italian officer in Shonan on Friday, the Nichi Nichi reported today from Shonan, states Domei.

Almost three years ago, immediately after Italy entered the war, Ken Tsurumi, Governor of Malacca Province, Malai, who was Japanese Consul-General at Singapore at the time was asked by the Italian Consulate-General whose members faced internment by the British authorities to keep a large-sized Italian national flag and the portraits of the Italian King and Queen and Premier Benito Mussolini.

The Japanese Consulate-General after deliberation placed them in the safe-keeping of Shigeo Hayashida, Japanese resident in Singapore who was manager of a printing office on Waterloo Street.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, aware of the danger threatening him, Mr. Hayashida was obliged to conceal the entrusted articles in the ceiling of his residence. Later, Mr. Hayashida, was arrested and sent to India for internment together with other Japanese residents in Singapore.

Until his return in September this year from the Indian internment camp to Shonanto, he spent several months of extreme anxiety over the entrusted articles.

Returning to his former residence Mr. Hayashida was overjoyed to find all the entrusted articles in their hiding place in the ceiling undiscovered by anyone during his absence. He waited for the day to return them to the Italian authorities, which came on December 11 when a certain Italian naval officer arrived in Shonan as a member of an Axis inspection party composed of military and naval officers.

Arrangements were made by the Japanese authorities in Shonan to return the articles entrusted to Mr. Hayashida to the Italian authorities through the Italian naval officer who was very much interested in the story connected with the entrusted articles.

"I felt relieved of a great load," Mr. Hayashida declared, "and the officer was very glad to have heard the whole story. I could imagine how happy he was by his repeated thanks although I couldn't exactly understand what he said."

Aids China Fire Victims

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 9.—The Shanghai Special Municipal Government has appropriated a sum of $30,000 for the relief of the 400 hut-dwellers who were rendered homeless by a big fire which broke out at Chin Chia Hsiang, West Shanghai, on October 31.

New Swatow Mayor Named

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 9.—Hsu Shao-jung, member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, has been appointed Mayor of Swatow in a concurrent capacity.

Widow of Dr. Sun Feted

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 9.—President and Madam Wang Ching-wei and Dr. and Mrs. Chu Min-yi jointly entertained recently Mrs. Shen Tzu-Kao, widow of the late revolutionary martyr.

Matsui Visits War Scenes

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 9.—General Matsui, Vice-President of the Nippon Asia Development League, recently went to Kuanghuamen Gate to visit the historic scenes where the Imperial Forces marched into the city of Nanking five years ago. Later, he visited the Loyalty Tower erected in memory of the war heroes.

Anking Culture Body Set Up

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 9.—The Anking branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association which has been under preparation for some time, was recently established under the aegis of Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association in Nanking.

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U.S. WAR ECONOMY BEGINS TO WEAKEN

Increasing Expenditures, Shortage of Raw Materials Troubling America

One year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia sees today America's wartime structure facing not only shortage of necessary war materials but an overwhelming and alarming increase of expenditures, according to a report received by Domei from Buenos Aires. The present status of America's economic and war structures are described as follows:

One year has elapsed since the thunderbolt of the mighty Japanese forces struck Pearl Harbor. Each day the veneer, covering America's fighting attitude and greed for world domination, is being steadily stripped. Calling herself "Democracy's arsenal," the United States, since the outbreak of European hostilities, has, through indirect aid of the Allied countries based on her lease-lend law, been prodding other countries to war, scheming in this manner not only to bring about the downfall of the Axis camp but to replace British imperialism with American world domination.

With the commencement of the Japanese-American war, the United States hurled herself into the seething cauldron of world conflict, and, casting aside the indirect aid she had formerly given her friendly allies, brazenly entered into a policy of direct assistance by the dispatchment of troops. The tremendous expansion of her land, sea, and air forces, the strengthening of her wartime production, the extension of her military age limit, the intensifying of American-British collaboration, the increased dispatchment of her expeditionary forces, the enforcement of a joint Pan-American policy, and many other successive measures attest to the fact that America has begun to turn her war efforts toward aggressiveness.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that, with the progress of the war, America's war policy has encountered much hardship and contradictions. The problem of disunity, with respect to a world-wide war strategy is constantly causing much anxiety to the United States, who in an attempt to occupy the role of leader in war strategy, is assisting the anti-Axis camp in a situation where Britain, Australia, the Soviet Union, Chungking and the other countries, each has its own interests and its own position to consider.

Threatened on the Atlantic and the Pacific by the Japanese, Germans and Italians, America finds herself hemmed in between two fires, for if she stresses her activities in Europe, her control over the Pacific will weaken, and if, on the other hand, she enforces her strength in the Pacific Europe will face disaster. The American policy of "military isolation" has been the cause of dissatisfaction among the Allied countries. After all, the combined operations of these nations is nothing more than a convenient policy for covering up military defeats; it does not arise from a unifying initiative. The American public organs have formally revealed that the American Army and Navy are at variance with each other.

President Roosevelt, in his budget message to Congress in January of this year, announced his intention of completing a production of 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks and 8,000,000 tons of shipping. Experts in America expressed doubts on the possibility of realizing such a stupendous production, in face of the fact that pre-war production amounted to only 20,000 airplanes and 1,000,000 tons of shipping annually. On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that greater the program and the figures become, the more encumbered with manifold difficulties and obstacles will become practical realization.

Shortage in materials constitutes one of America's main difficulties. The shortage of rubber proves America's greatest problem, for even with synthetic rubber and natural rubber from Central and South Americas, it will be possible to supplement only about 10 per cent of the 700,000 tons required by America's war industries. With regard to other essential materials, economists in America hold that, theoretically, they will be able to supply their total needs from natural resources and productions from all of the Americas, North, Central, and South, as well as Canada. But this is a matter of counting one's chickens before they are hatched, for it completely disregards such problems as difficulty of establishment and lack of transportation facilities.

Shortage of labor constitutes another harassing problem, a question which casts an ominous shadow on America's military industries.

There next looms the problem of efficiency in productive organs. Owing to the lack of organic correlation between various related organizations, troubles have frequently occurred, greatly hindering control efforts. Although the War Production Board, headed by Donald Nelson, has been organized to act as a strong control body to remedy the situation, the root of these evil effects has not yet been eradicated. Of recent, President Roosevelt, through the enforcement of the special wartime law and by acquisition of dictatorial power, is attempting to effect a general unity among the war industry organizations.

Although America may be able to display enormous figures for her productive capacity, she can by no easy means effect a sudden increase in her present population of 130,000,000 people. American military quarters plan to arm, by the end of 1943, over 10,000,000 men—7,500,000 for army alone, 2,500,000 for navy and coastal defense. According to Paul McNutt, chairman of Manpower Commission, America's wartime production plan would require, by the end of 1942, a total of 20,000,000 factory workers besides 12,000,000 farm hands. From the outbreak of the war until summer of this year, 750,000 young men from the rural districts have been enlisted in the forces and 600,000 to 800,000 drafted for wartime industry labor, causing a shortage from 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 man power for the harvest season this year. As a result of this labor shortage, despite the fact that there has been a 40 per cent increase in agricultural production as compared to that of the last World War, harvest for this year has shown a marked decrease. According to recent New York dispatches, those connected with foodstuff production have warned the government that there will be an acute shortage of food next spring, unless some effective measures be immediately taken by the authorities. Shortage of farm labor and insufficiency of skilled workers are matters of great concern to the American government.

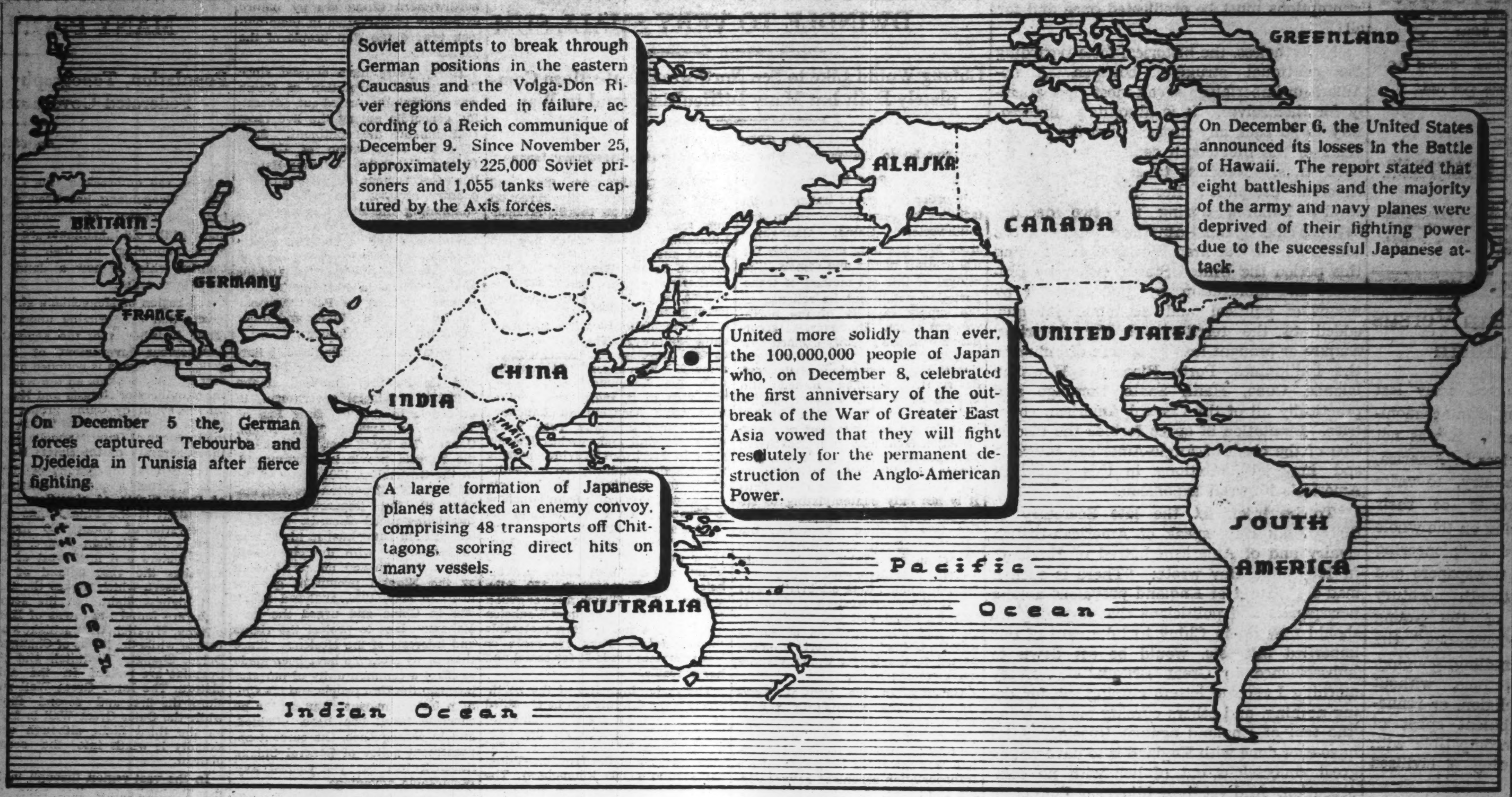
The working hours, moreover, still remain at 42 per week as compared to British labor hours of 56 per week, in addition to which labor strifes are still highly prevalent. All in all, America is confronted with various hindrances in supplementing her labor shortage.

America's total military expenditure is swelling tremendously, having reached by the end of June, 1943, the period ending the present fiscal year, the stupendous sum of $78,000,000,000 to $85,000,000,000, a tremendous increase over the estimated $56,000,000,000 announced in Roosevelt's message to Congress in January. The total tax revenue is estimated to be approximately $24,000,000,000, including the $7,000,000,000 increase obtained from the new taxation plan put into effect in October. This amount, however, is short $3,000,000,000 of the $27,000,000,000 mark set forth by the President.

The deficit of $50,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000, therefore, must be met by bond issues. Such tremendous borrowing will of necessity instigate marked increase in purchasing power, inducing, thereby, wasteful expenditures. Considering that Britain is meeting 45 per cent of her war expenses through taxation and Canada 55 per cent, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. submitted to the Congress in October, on the supposition that the American people can well afford to pay twice their present tax rate, a new taxation bill for an increase of $6,000,000,000 asserting that $30,000,000,000 was to be the total taxation goal. The bill, however, did not pass.

The war is not an imminent factor to the majority of the American people, probably owing to the fact that it has just begun and that the American people have not yet experienced direct war casualties in their homeland. By playing up some impressive war objective through slogans and other means, the government is frantically attempting to solidify and to consolidate the nation into a united front, but, as yet, nothing has been accomplished. Although control of sugar, gasoline, and rubber consumption has finally become interwoven into the daily lives of the people, the government has not been able to command the wholehearted cooperation of its people. Gasoline has been put on ration from December 1, but it is not difficult to imagine that to Californians, in whose backyards oil wells abound, such restrictions might seem far from pertinent.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



Soviet attempts to break through German positions in the eastern Caucasus and the Volga-Don River regions ended in failure, according to a Reich communique of December 9. Since November 25, approximately 225,000 Soviet prisoners and 1,055 tanks were captured by the Axis forces.

On December 6, the United States announced its losses in the Battle of Hawaii. The report stated that eight battleships and the majority of the army and navy planes were deprived of their fighting power due to the successful Japanese attack.

On December 5 the, German forces captured Tebourba and Djedeida in Tunisia after fierce fighting.

A large formation of Japanese planes attacked an enemy convoy, comprising 48 transports off Chittagong, scoring direct hits on many vessels.

United more solidly than ever, the 100,000,000 people of Japan who, on December 8, celebrated the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia vowed that they will fight resolutely for the permanent destruction of the Anglo-American Power.

GOOD BUSINESS ENJOYED BY FIRMS IN SHANGHAI

Indicated by Establishment of Many New Banks, Insurance Companies—Capital Upped

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 9.—Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a large number of new banks and insurance companies have sprung into existence, while the existing commercial firms have all increased their capitals—an unmistakable sign that the city of Shanghai is rapidly recovering its prosperity and importance as an economic center.

While exact figures cannot be given regarding the augmented capitals of different concerns, it is estimated that the increase is as much as 50 or 60 times in some cases, and that the average increase is about 100 per cent.

The mercantile houses which have recently raised their capitals include the Kang Yuan Can Factory, Kung Hsin Electric Works, Standard Condiment Factory, Hsin Fu Printing and Dyeing Factory, Hsin Hua Duco Factory, Mei Lun Textile Factory, Central Pharmacy, Ching Lo Weaving Factory, World Book Company, Wing On Cotton Mill, Great China Weaving Factory, Yung Hsiang Publishing Company and Wei Ta Can Factory.

Leaves for Tokyo

Domei

SAIGON, December 12.—Iwataro Uchiyama, Japanese Minister and concurrently director of the Saigon Branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, left here today for Tokyo.

To Confiscate Old Fapi

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 9.—The Bureau of Police of the Shanghai Special Municipality, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, has ordered all police stations to confiscate all old notes found after November 30.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Il Duce Lauds Nippon's War Effort

That Japan is invincible and that her entry into the current war has guaranteed victory for the Axis was stressed by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy in a message he sent to the people of Japan last week in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. "I am glad to send a message to the people of Japan through the Asahi Shimbun," Il Duce declared, adding in part that "with Japan's entry into the war, victory has been absolutely guaranteed in the war which is being carried out by the Tripartite Powers, because Nippon is impregnable and invincible."

Japan Observes War Anniversary

Unlike in the United States where a "Day of Silence" was held, Japan on December 8 observed the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia among other appropriate functions, with a grand national meeting in front of the Yasukuni Shrine at which a manifesto and resolution of national gratitude to the Imperial Army and Navy officers and men were adopted.

From early in the morning in Tokyo, thousands upon thousands of citizens marched to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay homage to His Majesty the Emperor and pledge anew their determination to fight for ultimate victory. Stirring broadcasts by prominent personages, military, government and civilian, were the order of the day, and many patriotic rallies were held throughout the country. At one minute to noon, all traffic came to a stop when the 100,000,000 people of the Empire offered a silent prayer for the peaceful repose of those souls who have so willingly laid down their lives for the great cause Japan has taken up arms to uphold.

Meanwhile, another vivid example of the people's patriotism was seen in the huge donations made to the nation's armed forces. Flocking to the War and Navy Ministries from early in the morning, a sum totaling well over ¥4,000,000 was handed in. Of this, over ¥2,500,000 was donated to the War Ministry and over ¥1,530,000 to the Navy Ministry.

Citations Issued for Bravery

For the brilliant exploits of the Sakaguchi Corps and Shoji Unit, which contributed greatly to the unconditional surrender of the enemy in Java, citations were awarded on March 21 this year by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies Area, the War Ministry announced late last week.

Manchoukuo's State Policy Announced

Formulated with the central aim of effecting the country's central aim of effecting the country's closer participation in the War of Greater East Asia, and based on her past 10 years' experience during the epochal growth of the State, Manchoukuo early last week announced the outline of her new State plan.

The proposed plan is made up of four chapters in addition to the introduction. The chapters are (1) functional principles, (2) administrative outline, (3) welfare of the people and (4) outline of the economic system.

Changes Announced for Mails, Cables

The Communications Ministry late last week announced various changes in international mail and telegraphic services which came as welcome news to those who have relatives and friends in countries abroad. Mails and postal transfers for Sweden, which had been suspended since the outbreak of the current war, now will be accepted as the connection between the two countries has been re-established via the Siberian Railway. Letters containing merchandise and mail matters and packages with values declared, however, are excluded from the service. In Burma, meanwhile, telegrams for Japan which had only been accepted at Rangoon since the service was opened in November, are now acceptable also at Moulmein, Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, Mandalay, Myingyan and Taunggyi.

Tripartite Agreement Anniversary

Last week (December 11) also marked the first anniversary of the agreement signed among Nippon, Germany and Italy pledging their joint conduct of the war against America and Britain, non-conclusion of a separate peace and cooperation in the construction of a New World Order. In Tokyo, a grand luncheon was held under the joint auspices of the German Ambassador to Tokyo Major-General Eugen Ott, and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli at the Imperial Hotel, with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and dignitaries among Government and civilian circles. In the evening, Masayuki Tani, the Foreign Minister, gave a dinner at which all Axis diplomatic representatives resident in Tokyo were invited.

Meanwhile, the meaning and significance of the Tripartite Pact and the firm bonds of unity existing among Japan, Germany and Italy were stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo in an interview with German and Italian correspondents held at the Premier's official residence in the afternoon.

An exchange of stirring addresses over the radio by the respective Foreign Ministers of the signatory nations was also held.

Malay, Batavia and Borneo Renamed

The Board of Information announced on December 9 that Malay, British and Dutch Borneo and Batavia have been renamed Malai, North and South Borneo and Dya-Karta, respectively. This change was motivated by a desire to give purely Asiatic names to the distorted and Anglicized ones given by the former British and Dutch rulers in the Southern Regions.

The committee which selected the names was composed of members of the War, Navy and Education Ministries, as well as the Vice-President of the Board of Information.

Japanese Aircraft Disperse Enemy Convoy

Early last week, Chittagong, near the southwestern Burma-India border, was the scene of a fierce attack by a formation of Japanese bombers and fighters on an enemy convoy composed of 40 transports escorted by warships and protecting aircraft. Direct hits were scored on two 1,500-ton transports and six other transports of the same type were heavily damaged. Port facilities at Chittagong harbor were also raided and suffered considerable damage.

The convoy included 20 transports of 1,500 to 2,000 tons and 20 vessels of 500 tons, and was escorted by one cruiser and five gunboats.

Bengal Districts Cut British Ties

Indicative of the severe anti-British sentiment of all provinces in India, two districts in the Province of Bengal, located in the neighborhood of Dacca, on the lower reaches of the Ganges River, finally declared independence from the Calcutta Government last week. And with this declaration, Indian National Congress Party members who took up the reigns of government, immediately exercised their power to carry out a wholesale round-up of British officials. This acquisition of independence is considered to mark a great victory in India's movement to oust British influence and more importance is attached to it than the declaration of independence carried out by the City of Kolhapur in Bombay Province during the anti-British uprising in 1930.

CURTIN OUTLINES STRATEGY

Aussie Premier Tells Parliament Germany Must Be Destroyed First

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, December 10.—Speaking before the Australian Parliament on the war results of the past one year, Premier John Curtin remarked that the anti-Axis nations must first direct their entire efforts for the destruction of Germany.

"The world strategy of the anti-Axis nations must be aimed at the destruction of Germany, while restraining Nippon," he declared. "It is only after the destruction of Germany that we must gradually carry out the war of smashing Nippon, as we would be able to devote our entire strength to the Pacific then. But in the meanwhile, the British-American forces in the western Pacific must be fully prepared to smash Nippon's attempt to attack Australia by naval and air forces."

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GERMAN Couple want to rent as soon as possible furnished or unfurnished foreign or semi-foreign style house, 4-6 rooms. If possible in Yokohama, Tokyo, Azabu, Aoyama, Kojimachi, Akasaka. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

WANTED by German gentleman one big or two furnished rooms with bath. Apply Box 410, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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"FUR" Asia Fur Industry, E. Semi, Tel. Omori 06-4200, International Apartments, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

STEINWAY upright piano, best grade and condition, brought from America. ¥5,000. Telephone Osaki 49-3725.

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BINOCULARS, microscope, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

COOKING range in good condition, preferably foreign make. H. Cording, 31 Negishi Asahidai, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2898 or Tokyo 23-3476.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 136, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2256.

MEN'S rubber overshoes, one or two pairs, new or slightly used, size 9 or 9½. Apply Box 414, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1942

American Imperialism Versus British Imperialism

It is an historical fact that early last century the United States fought an acrimonious literary war with England. It was not uncommon for English travelers in America, after returning to their country, to write supercilious, sneering accounts of their personal experiences, expressing on the whole the attitude of snobs toward a "pioneering democracy." For the Tory newspapers and periodicals in the nineteenth century England, the institutions of the young Republic were altogether "barbarous," the American people were "a bundling, gouging, drinking, spitting, impious race, without either morals, literature, religion, or refinement," and that "the turbulent spirit of democracy was altogether incompatible with any state of society becoming a civilized nation."

Nothing could be easier for any one than to imagine the intensity of "righteous indignation" of proud American writers who took up the challenge and returned blow for blow to those English snobs who had the effrontery to denounce them and their compatriots as being a barbarous, deplorable, impious race.

Today the upper-class Britishers are not so stupid as to express their real feelings and sentiments of contempt and jealousy toward the American people and their institutions, though the traditional British attitude toward America remains essentially the same. As a matter of fact they simply cannot afford to antagonize the American people when the very existence of the British Empire is left at the mercy of the United States.

However, it is nothing strange to observe from time to time the recurrence of amusing exhibitions of the traditional antagonism, distrust, and rivalry between the peoples of America and Britain. Here are some of the latest examples. Referring to a recent landing of American troops on North Africa, a Stockholm paper reports that the said landing caused a real satisfaction in England "not only because of a good military result but also because it implied a considerable reduction of the American troops in England, the higher wages of which and the looser discipline caused a great dissatisfaction among the British colleagues as well as the civil population."

A dispatch from Zurich also reports that the Daily Mail, in counter-attacking the scathing attacks on British imperialism launched recently by Wendell Willkie and his other American colleagues, denounced these men for being cleverly utilized by influential American organizations which are out to replace British imperialism with Yankee imperialism. In view of the much advertised Anglo-American unity, it appears strange and even inconceivable that such confrontations should appear within such a unity. However, such a clash of views and interests between America and Britain has an incontrovertible historical basis.

The fact that the force of circumstances has brought these two rivals into one camp needs no explanation, and that, regardless of the outcome of the present World War, renewal of sharp conflict between the two nations is inevitable is also too obvious. The much heralded Anglo-American unity, to all intents and purposes in the light of the present world situation, amounts to nothing more than a temporary truce forced upon them by the irresistible tide of the global upheaval.

Despite these factual realities, however, it has often been pointed out by Utopian romancers and opportunistic politicians in both America and Britain that the United States was born out of a denial of the British Empire and that American democracy has been nurtured in the tradition of anti-Imperialism. They, therefore, contend that there is no inclination or aspiration on the part of the United States to be a successor to British imperialism, that America's attitude regarding British imperialism was and is only an expression of Uncle Sam's political tradition, and that any threat to Anglo-American friendship and unity emanating from false assumptions must be eradicated once and for all.

Nevertheless, the historical facts regarding the continual struggle between Anglo-American imperialism speak most emphatically for themselves. It is absolutely unnecessary to go back any further than the closing years of the nineteenth century to ascertain such facts. Needless to say that imperial America completed her second stage of empire building during the two decades between the Spanish-American War and the conclusion of the first World War. During this period the United States, either by conquest and annexation, by purchase, or by means of political and economic intrigue, added to the territory of the American Empire or brought into its sphere of influence the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and practically all of the Central American countries. Limitation of space forbids the discussion of the clash of Anglo-American interests and imperial ambitions in this period of America's imperial expansion.

To be brief, let the late Secretary of State, John Hay, speak of American-British rivalry and of American hatred of England. In 1900 John Hay wrote: "There is such a mad-dog hatred of England prevalent among newspapers and politicians that anything we should now do in China to take care of our imperiled interests, would be set down to 'subservience to Great Britain.' . . . Every morning I receive letters cursing me for doing nothing, and others cursing me for being 'the tool of England against Russia.' All I have ever done with England is to have wrung great concessions out of her with no compensation. And yet these idiots say I'm not an American because I don't say, 'To hell with the Queen,' at every breath."

Regarding a boundary dispute between Venezuela and Britain, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, Olney, in 1895 denounced British territorial designs in Venezuela as a gross violation of the Monroe Doctrine and declared that "three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between an European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient."

Then in regard to the struggle for oil in the Near East, American capital came into direct collision with Britain which for years has had a sphere of influence there. In the conflict of the Standard Oil Company and the Turkish Petroleum Company, a British concern, for the rich oil area in Mesopotamia, now the present Kingdom of Iraq, during and after the first World War, the Washington Government gave full support to the claims of the American company for its share in the exploitation of the Mosul field on the basis of the Open Door Policy.

It may be recalled that two conferences were called at Lausanne, the first from November, 1922, to February, 1923, and the second from April until July, 1923, in order to straighten out the conflicting Anglo-American oil claims in the Near East. It was at this second conference that Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, played the role of spokesman for American imperialism as the State Department's "unofficial" representative against British imperialism.

The conflict of Anglo-American imperialism in the Western Hemisphere and in the Near East and East Asia is a matter of historical record. The same conflict will not only continue but will become much sharper in the future. The ninety-nine year lease of the British possessions in the Atlantic by America, the increasing economic and military influence of the United States in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other British Dominions, and American economic and political ambitions in Africa and the Near East are obvious indications of the course to be followed by imperial America. In the face of all these indisputable facts, who can close his eyes intelligently to what the future holds in store for Anglo-American relations? America is surely out to replace British imperialism with Yankee imperialism and until and unless this is accomplished, Uncle Sam will never be a "true" friend to John Bull.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 14, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday that the 32,600-ton battleship Arizona, flagship of the U. S. First Fleet, was also sunk in the Battle of Hawaii in addition to the formerly announced battleships, Oklahama and West Virginia.

* * *

The losses inflicted on the enemy by the Japanese Army Air Force in the period from the time of the declaration of war to December 13 included 129 planes downed and destroyed, one transport sunk, two gunboats and four transports seriously damaged, and about 100 motor trucks bombed and destroyed, according to a statement by the Imperial Headquarters.

SUPPLIES REACHING CHUNGKING DWINDLE TO VERY SMALL SUM

Chiang Would Like to See Northwest Route More Completely Built but Many Difficulties Stand in Way

By GORO OGUCHI

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part II

In order to improve transportation facilities between northwestern and southwestern China, Chungking since 1930 has been encouraging the use of draft horses and camels. The revival of this old method of transportation points out its reliance on the supply capacity of the northwestern route. Moreover, in accordance with the recently decided new program, it is paying close attention to the improvement of the traffic service between Kansu and Shensi, as well as between Shensi and Szechwan. This plan further calls for an improvement of transportation facilities between Szechwan Province and Shensi and Kansu Provinces by utilizing the waterway on the Kialing River in Szechwan. Thus it is not only contemplating to stimulate the import of daily necessities into Szechwan Province, but also to facilitate the transportation of products available in the southwestern provinces, such as tin, tungsten, antimony, tung oil, bristles and tea to the northwestern region. It may be noted that tea, wool, tungsten and other products of southwestern China have hitherto been exported to the Soviet Union via the northwestern route.

On July 18 the Central News Agency of the Chungking regime stated that, in view of the interception of the Burma road by Japan, Chungking had been obliged to obtain war materials by means of air transportation organized between India and China. About the same time Chang Chia-ao, Minister of Communications, remarked that if America was good enough to place a large number of transport planes at the disposal of Chungking, the situation would become as satisfatory as it was during the time when the Burma road was in full operation. Even then he declared that the northwestern route now formed the transport life-line of unoccupied China. Significantly enough, Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, as early as June 12 maintained that air-borne transport was not so efficient as overland transport. Therefore, he urged that "we must import arms and ammunition via the northwestern route by utilizing the railways, which starts from the head of the Persian Gulf and reaches Alma Ata via Iran and Soviet Central Asia. When it is remembered that the Soviet Union is being supplied by America and Britain with tanks, guns and aircraft via Iran, there is no reason why the same means of transportation cannot be invoked to aid Chungking." Though Sun Fo's appeal was doubtless addressed to America, Britain and the Soviet Union, it nevertheless exposed the difficult transport situation confronting Chungking as a sequel to the loss of the Burma road.

Starts From Sian

The northwestern route starts from Sian, capital of Shensi Province, and extends to Tahcheng (Tarbagatai) and Ining (Kulja) in Sinkiang Province. In Chinese territory it maintains a direct link with Chungking, while in Soviet territory it is connected with the Torgsib Railway by means of a motor road. It can be divided into the following five sections: (1) Sian to Lanchow, 478 kilometers; (2) Lanchow to Changchangsia, 1,417 kilometers; (3) Changchangsia-Tihwa (Urumchi) to Tahcheng, 680 kilometers; (4) Tihwa to Ining, 1,025.3 kilometers; and (5) Suiting (Ili) to Hoerhkowsze, 57.6 kilometers. In addition to these sections, a branch route is in operation from Chikuching, northwest of Hami (Khamil) at the eastern extremity of Sinkiang Province, to Tihwa via the southern base of the Tienshan mountain range. There is another road which leads from Wusu, west of Tihwa, in a westernly direction to Ining paralleling the road leading to Tahcheng in a northwesternly direction from Wusu.

A network of highways leading from Sian connects Chungking and other important centers in the southwestern provinces with the northwestern route. One is the Sian-Tungkwa road, 167 kilometers long, which goes eastward. Another is the Sian-Hanchung road which starting from Sian passes through Sienyang, Paoki, Fenghsien, Paocheng and Hanchung. It is 295 kilometers in length. From Paocheng near Hanchung, the Hanchung-Kiangning highways starts and meanders its way to the border of Szechwan Province covering some 295 kilometers. This route then reaches Chungking via Kwangyuan and Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province. The distance between Kiangning and Kwangyuan is some 130 kilometers; that between Chengtu and Chungking, 441 kilometers; and that between Chengtu and Kwangyuan, 534 kilometers. On the other hand, there exists a series of highways connecting Chungking with the various key points in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Sian-Lunghsien Road

Besides the Sian-Lanchow road, which connects Shensi and Kansu Provinces, there is another highway called the Sian-Lunghsien road which, going west from Sian and taking a northwesternly direction from Fenghsien on the Sian-Hanchung road, reaches Lunghsien and Lumachen on the border between Shensi and Kansu Provinces. The distance betwen Sienyang and Lumacheng along this road is 327 kilometers, and it leads to Lanchow passing through Tsinan, Tungwei and Hwachialing on the Sian-Lanchow highway. The distance between Lumachen and Hwachialing is some 220 kilometers. In parallel with the Lanchow-Tsinan section and west of it, there runs another road from Tienshui to Lanchow. Still another highway runs south from Tienshui and reaches Kwangyuan in Szechwan Province passing through the southwestern extremity of Shensi Province. Further, another road goes south from Lanchow to Kwangyuan via Wenhsien at the southern extremity of Kansu Province. The distance between Lanchow and Wenhsien is some 1,100 kilometers, and that between Wenhsien and Kwangyuan 130 kilometers. The Tienshui-Kwangyuan road and the Lanchow-Wenhsien highway are not modern motorable thoroughfares. They are more or less mountain roads fit for camel and horse traffic.

The major branches of the northwestern trunk route can be classified as three. They are the Sian-Yulin section (820 kilometers), the Lanchow-Ningsia-Paotow section (1,287 kilometers) and the Lanchow-Tsinghai section (1,000 kilometers). The first one starts from Sian and leads to Yulin via Yen-an, capital of the Chinese Communist government. At present, only the section between Sian and Yen-an, some 450 kilometers in length, is open for heavy traffic. The second section is important in that it is connected with the railway service at Paotow, the terminus of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. Following the Japanese occupation of Paotow, it seems that a motor service is being maintained between Lanchow and Ningsia. The third section traverses as far as Sining, capital of Tsinghia Province, and then reaches Tulan situated in the west of the Lake Koko Nor and Tahopa in the south of the same lake.

Practically Completed

The northwestern route was practically completed before the outbreak of the China Affair in July, 1937. Following the start of the Affair, the Chiang government effected various improvements and surfaced some parts of it, building at the same time a network of roads for connection with Chungking.

Still it cannot become an efficient gun road, especially when it stretches over a distance of more than 5,000 kilometers between Chungking and the Torgsib Railway. As this great distance has to be covered by motor trucks, it can be easily imagined what enormous quantity of gasoline will be required for that purpose. A motor truck after taking a full load of fuel will not have much space left to carry war materials. This difficulty cannot be offset by pressing into service a large fleet of trucks which would operate under a relay system, because it would not solve the problems connected with time, distance and loading space. Of course, Chungking will be able to receive war materials through this supply channel, but volumes thus received will not sufficiently bolster its fighting strength for staging an offensive against the Japanese-occupied areas. However, note should be taken of the fact that Sinkiang Province is connected with the Torgsib Railway by means of motor roads, which run from Tahcheng to Sargiopol and from Ili to Alma Ata. An air services used to be in operation between these places, but it is not certain whether it is still being maintained.

Aside from the transportation problem, the Chungking regime is experiencing set-backs in improving its relations with the local Mohammedans and the Chinese Communists. There are some 10,000,000 Mohammedans in the six provinces of northwestern China. Especially predominant is the Mohammedan population in Sinkiang Province where eighty per cent of the people are Moslems. The majority of them are of Turkish extraction, while the rest are so-called Chinese Mohammedans, or Mongols, who have migrated from Kansu and Shensi Provinces.

Moslem Influence

The Moslem influence is also overwhelmingly prominent in the three provinces of Kansu, Ningsia and Tsinghai, where military and civil governors are mostly Mohammedans. Should a false step be made by the Chungking administration in dealing with the Mohammedans of northwestern China, a general uprising against it is likely to ensue. This accounts for the scrupulous care now being paid by the Chungking faction and the local governments to win the full confidence of the Moslem masses. How far they will succeed in their attempts cannot at present be foreseen, and yet it must be remembered that the Moslems of northwestern China are by nature extremely conservative in their outlook toward the Han people of the continent.

Thirty years have elapsed since the National Revolution of China was successfully carried out, advocating concordia among the five races that inhabit the continent. Soon after the organization of General Chiang Kai-shek's National Republican Government, the leaders of the country stressed the necessity of eliminating the differences existing between the Han race and the Mohammedans, and to that end a joint conference was held among the representatives of the Han race and the Mohammedans in Nanking in 1931. It was attended by Pai Chung-hsi, Ma Fu-hsiang, Ma Liang and other influential Moslem leaders.

The need of realizing racial harmony was strongly voiced by General Ma Pu-fang, chairman of the Tsinghai provincial government, in an article in the Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin on April 8, 1931. Again, General Ma Hung-kuei, chairman of the Ningsia provincial government, in the September, 1934, issue of the magazine Northwestern Problem emphasized the imperativeness of liquidating racial discords. Further, General Ma Hung-kuei in his lecture in connection with the observance of the Sun Yat-sen memorial week by the Ningsia provincial government in May, 1936, analyzed Islamism in China and urged the non-Mohammedans to protect the rights and interests of the Moslems. Since then many attempts have been made to effect a common unity of purpose between the Han people and the Chinese Mohammedans. But so far no concrete result has been attained, and in consequence, the current appeasement policy of General Chiang Kai-shek has not yet yielded any remarkable advantage.

Makeshift Alliance

The latest relations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party savour of a makeshift alliance to present a joint front against Japan, and hence they are far from satisfactory. The latter has not forsaken its policy of extending its influence to other parts of China. This is naturally hampering the stabilization of Chungking's authority in northwestern China. It is an admitted fact that the military might of the Chungking regime is far stronger than that of the Chinese Communist Party. Yet the former is facing an unpleasant situation to exert its authority over the Communist-controlled area, because of the entrenched position of Yen-an.

On the other hand, the Moslem leaders of northwestern China are not favorably inclined toward the Chinese Communists, with the result that strained relations are prevailing among them. While the Communists are trying to strike a conciliatory bargain with the prominent Moslem generals, the latter are endeavoring to curtail the influence of the former. However, it is said that the Communist Party has succeeded in appeasing the Mohammedans living within its sphere of influence by granting them the freedom of faith and protecting their mosques. In the midst of these two opposite factions, Chungking has created a new political factor by initiating its scheme of developing northwestern China under its central authority. This latest move has been motivated by the necessity of making the northwestern route its main supply channel and speeding up the productive capacity of the entire region for the benefit of its war structure. Consequently, a three-cornered contest aimed at securing supremacy is now going on in northwestern China.

Most Important Area

Sinkiang Province constitutes the most important area of northwestern China. For a long time a rivalry existed between the Chinese Government, Britain and the Soviet Union in connection with extending their respective influences to this outlying province of the continent. The Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government in February, 1933, appointed a commission of its own Government in February, 1932, to develop Sinkiang. It held its first plenary session on March 13, the same year, when a commissioner submitted a memorial setting forth a scheme for the thorough reformation of Sinkiang. The memorial, inter alia, pointed out the miserable lack of transportation facilities between Sinkiang and asserted that, in case of an invasion, the invading forces could overrun Urumchi, Hami, Ansi and Lanchow in no time, thereby compelling the Chinese forces to take up defensive positions along the Wei and Han Rivers in China proper. Therefore, it contended that the time had come to reorganize it in an adequate manner so as to make it secure against an outside attack. This shows that the Chinese Government has always been aware of the value of Sinkiang from the viewpoint of national defense and security. But the interference of Britain and the Soviet Union in the affairs of Sinkiang handicapped its constructive efforts.

It is reported that the United States is extending substantial aids to Chungking to undertake the war-time development of this region. As the nature of American assistance is not known, it may be assumed that it is confined to technical aids only. Furthermore, it is not possible for the United States to send sufficient volumes of war supplies to General Chiang Kai-shek through the northwestern route, particularly when its own position as a war-time nation is not at all bright. It is, therefore, obvious that the utilization of the northwestern route as Chungking's gun road means that General Chiang Kai-shek has reached the last round of his so-called "war of resistance" against Japan.

(End)

PEACE AND ORDER BRINGS BACK MANY PEOPLE TO MENGCHIANG

Population, Topography of Regions Under Control of Federated Government of Mongolia Described

By TOZO SUGIYAMA
(Keikoku)

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Mengchiang has been freed from the menace of bandits and many of the old inhabitants are once more returning to their native country which is now a land of peace and order.

The region of Mengchiang strictly covers that area coming under the direct jurisdiction of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia. This region is bounded on the east by Manchoukuo, on the west by the provinces of Ningsia and Kansu, on the south by China Proper and on the north by the Gobi Desert and the territory of Outer Mongolia under the suzerainty of the Soviet Union.

The general topography of Mengchiang forms a plateau consisting of three flights of elevation. The first flight is the Pata Range with an elevation of about 700 meters, next is the Yinshan Range, about 1,500 meters and northwest of this stretches the vast upland of the Gobi Desert, which makes the third and highest flight. In the second flight are found the towns of Kangchwang, Hweijoh, Changchiakow and Tatung while the towns of Changpeh, Dolon, Shangtu, Sisunitoh and Pailingmiao are located in the third plateau. The Inner Great Wall runs along the first and second flights while the Outer Great Wall is found on the third flight although occasionally it winds into the second plateau.

In the vast region through which the Peking-Poatow line runs, the highest elevation is found between Tatung and Pingtichuan at the Shihpatai station, 1,579 meters above sea level, from where the topography gradually slides down toward both east and west.

The Yinshan Range

To the west from Shihpatai, rises the precipitous Vinshan Range, running east and west and dividing Inner Mongolia into two. Following this range westward the Heishui River can be seen widening gradually to empty into the Yellow River. Beyond this stretches a plateau which levels down to the Ordos Plain in Suiyuan.

Menchiang has an area of 506,800 square kilometers according to an estimate of the government which corresponds roughly to the total combined area of Japan Proper, Shikoku, Kyushu and Chosen. The areas under the jurisdiction of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, namely, South Chahar, North Shansi and the Five Leagues are as follows:

South Chahar 16,400; North Shansi 23,800; the Five Leagues 466,600; total 506,800 (all in square kilometers).

These territories are further subdivided into hsiens. The respective areas of the various hsiens of South Chahar and North Shansi in square meters are as follows:

South Chahar: Wanchuan 23,060,000, in which is included for convenience the special city of Kalgan; Cholu 3,060,953; Suanhwa 32,400,324; Hwaian 31,518,720; I 3,273,190; Yangyuan 21,897,216; Yenking 18,766,604; Lungkwan 4,117,088; Hwailai 26,568,000; Chicheng 43,177,675; total 209,879,675.

North Shansi: Tatung 9,796,340; Kwangling 3,400,380; Kao 4,637,520; Shanyin 1,925,100; Tienchen 4,450,680; Hwaijen 2,478,600; Shoh 8,632,440; Yuyu 6,033,420; Huyuan 5,388,120; Pinglu 3,203,280; Tsoyun 4,234,680; Lingkiu 8,942,940; Ying 3,293,460, Total 66,416,760.

Climate

The climate of Mengchiang can be generally said to be characteristically continental as a great change is registered in the temperature between day and night. However, the region through which the Peking Paotow line traverses is not marked by this change as this area is surrounded by the two mountain ranges of Tahsing and Yinshan.

In a way of comparison, the temperature around Peking in January goes down to 4.5 degrees below zero centigrade and in July the average is about 26.4 degrees while in Kalgan the January temperature averages around 15.3 below zero and in July about 19.3. Even at Howho in the far west the average in January is 15.9 below zero and in July 22.8.

The precipitation around Peking is about 560 millimeters throughout the year while at Kalgan and Howho it is about 400.

During the summer there is much rainfall due to the monsoon winds from the southeast. Although there is very little snow, the winter is extremely cold as a severe wind sweeps down from the northwest. The winter climate in the area along the Peking-Paotow line can be well compared to that of the area south of Mukden in Manchoukuo. However, the summer in this area is invigorating due to the absence of humidity.

In regard to the population of Mengchiang, the principal inhabitants are Chinese, Mongols, and Mohammedans, represented by both the Han tribe and Mongols. The population of South Chahar is roughly estimated at 1,500,000; that of North Shansi 1,500,000 and the regions of the old Mongolian Federation, 2,500,000.

Settled in Railway Districts

The Chinese have populated nearly all of South Chahar and North Shansi, while about 300,000 of them have settled in the railway districts. Mongolian nomads can no longer be seen along the railway line as the majority have secluded themselves in a region north of the Yinshan Range. Here they are still continuing their ancient nomadic life. Toward the west of the railway line, there reside about 150,000 Mohammedans and a small number of Tartars of the Turkish stock known as the White Tartars.

When brisk trade was carried with Outer Mongolia, the Mongolian language was used extensively but recently Chinese has come to prevail along the railway line to such an extent that even Mongolians are conversing in this language. However, with the founding of the present Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, efforts have been made to revive the native language as well as the prestige of the Mongolian race by adopting Mongolian as the official tongue.

Contrary to the belief of many people, Mongolian is quite different from Chinese and is more philologically related to both Japanese and Chosenese. Though limited in population, the fact that the Mongolians are scattered over a very wide area on the continent makes the use of this language quite extensive. This language is applicable to a vast territory which includes all of Hingan Province in Manchoukuo to the east, Siberia to the north, Chahar, Suiyuan and Ningsia to the south, and Kansu, Tsinghai and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) to the west, and even as far west as the Caspian Sea area in the Soviet Union.

In regard to the subject of population and density, the Mongolian Government authorities published the results of their census taken in July, 1940. The statistics was not quite complete as the work was still being carried on in the so-called pure Mongolian provinces of the Hsih League, the Wu League, the I League, and the Cha League. The census tables are presented as follows, classified according to different races and provinces:

Population According to Different Races

Races	Number of households	Population
Japanese	11,474	36,420
Chosenese	1,433	4,123
Chinese	956,557	4,834,953
Mongols	6,354	29,579
Mohammedans ..	8,293	37,155
Manchoukuoans	1,707	5,853
Foreigners	226	463
Undesignated ..	4	8
Total..........	1,063,352	5,114,487

Population According to Different Provinces

Provinces (the Leagues)	Number of households	Population
South Chahar ..	326,754	1,619,754
North Shansi ...	277,885	1,421,758
The Cha League.	131,191	607,891
The Pa League..	324,600	1,450,072
The I League....	3,324	15,488

Added to this is the population of the pure Mongolian provinces, which is estimated as follows: the Hsih League 100,000; the Wu League 30,000; I League 360,428; and the Cha League 50,000. These will bring the total population of Menchiang up to 5,659,925. This closely tallies with an estimated population of 5,500,000 as given before this census was taken.

Many Returned

In spite of the fact that in a small part of Mengchiang banditry still runs rampant, the country's population is about the same as that before the China Affair. It amply shows the tendency of a considerable repatriation of those inhabitants who had left the country in fear of the bandit menace, realizing now that peace and order has been restored.

The following table, which was published by the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, shows the density of population prevailing in different localities:

Provinces	Area (sq. kilo.)	Population	Density (per sq. kilo)
South Chahar..	16,400	1,639,157	99.88
North Shansi	23,800	1,421,768	[illegible]
The Five Leagues	466,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	506,800	5,664,925	[illegible]